

## INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1915.

## INSURANCE.

Swraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 174

BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 10 1928

ONE ANNA

### SHIPPING.

#### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

#### MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date.   | Steamers.     | Connecting at Aden with | Tons.  |
|---------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 1928    |               |                         |        |
| 14 July | Morua         | All                     | 10,933 |
| 21 "    | Mooltan       |                         | 20,847 |
| 28 "    | Kaiser-i-Hind |                         | 11,518 |
| 4 Aug.  | Rawalpindi    | vessels                 | 16,619 |
| 11 "    | Macedonia     |                         | 11,120 |
| 18 "    | Malwa         |                         | 20,837 |
| 25 "    | Rajputana     | will                    | 16,508 |
| 1 Sep.  | Manius        |                         | 10,918 |
| 8 "     | Naldra        |                         | 16,086 |
| 15 "    | Ranpura       |                         | 16,601 |
| 22 "    | Razmak        | now                     | 10,902 |
| 29 "    | Kaiser-i-Hind |                         | 11,518 |
| 6 Oct.  | Nerkunda      |                         | 16,502 |
| 13 "    | Rawalpindi    | sail                    | 16,619 |
| 20 "    | Razmak        |                         | 10,902 |
| 27 "    | Rajputana     |                         | 16,508 |
| 3 Nov.  | Mooltan       | direct                  | 20,847 |
| 10 "    | Ranpura       |                         | 16,601 |
| 17 "    | Naldra        |                         | 16,086 |
| 24 "    | Macedonia     |                         | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec.  | Ranpura       | from                    | 16,601 |
| 8 "     | Malwa         |                         | 20,837 |
| 15 "    | Razmak        |                         | 10,902 |
| 22 "    | Malwa         |                         | 10,902 |
| 29 "    | Kaiser-i-Hind | Bombay                  | 11,518 |
| 1929    |               |                         |        |
| 5 Jan.  | Naldra        |                         | 16,086 |
| 12 "    | Rajputana     |                         | 16,508 |
| 19 "    | Manius        | without                 | 10,918 |
| 26 "    | Ranpura       |                         | 16,601 |
| 2 Feb.  | Nerkunda      | tranship-               | 16,502 |
| 9 "     | Ranpura       |                         | 16,601 |
| 16 "    | Morea         |                         | 10,933 |
| 23 "    | Razmak        |                         | 10,902 |
| 2 Mar.  | Mooltan       | ment                    | 20,847 |
| 9 "     | Kaiser-i-Hind |                         | 11,518 |
| 16 "    | Rawalpindi    |                         | 16,619 |
| 23 "    | Delta Ex.     |                         | 8,008  |
| 30 "    | Rajputana     | at                      | 16,501 |
| 6 Apr.  | Malwa         |                         | 20,837 |
| 13 "    | Ranpura       |                         | 16,601 |
| 20 "    | Rawalpindi    | Aden.                   | 16,619 |
| 27 "    | Naldra        |                         | 16,086 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.  
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.  
@ To Marseilles only.

\* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.  
\* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

#### Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60  
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56  
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52  
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

#### RATES.

#### SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:-  
To London and back by Sea ..... £106  
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.. £126  
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

#### P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

#### SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

#### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons  |
|------------|-----------|-------|
| 1928       |           |       |
| 11th Nov.  | Dumana    | 8,427 |
| 18th Dec.  | Dumana    | 8,441 |

### SHIPPING

#### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers.   | Tons. | Arrival.  | Departure  |
|-------------|-------|-----------|------------|
| *Sado Maru  | 5898  | 1st July  | 14th July  |
| *Genoa Maru | 6735  | 18th "    | 30th "     |
| *Awa Maru   | 6028  | 28th "    | 12th Aug   |
| Seiya Maru  | 6550  | 18th Aug. | 30th "     |
| *Tamba Maru | 5845  | 29th "    | 12th Sept. |

\* Passenger Steamer.  
Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:-

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)  
Kamo Maru 26th July  
Katori Maru 9th Aug.  
Atsuta Maru 23rd August  
(For CHINA & JAPAN)  
Sawa Maru 25th July  
Fushimi Maru 8th August  
Orient California Service  
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly  
Taiyo Maru 7th Aug.  
Tenyo Maru 21st August

Other services are:  
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan-Australia Service monthly.  
Reduced combined through fares, Cheap Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,  
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

#### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

#### B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC

ACCOUNTANT  
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.  
Tel. No. 22997

#### P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons.  | Arrival.          | Departure       |
|------------|-----------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1928       |           |        |                   |                 |
| 2nd Aug.   | Naldra    | 16,086 | Colombo, Straits  | China and Japan |
| 10th "     | Nerkunda  | 16,502 | Colombo and       | Australia       |
| 30th "     | Morea     | 10,933 | Colombo, Straits, | China & Japan   |
| 13th Sept. | Mooltan   | 20,847 | Colombo and       | Australia       |
| 27th "     | Macedonia | 11,120 | Colombo, Straits, | China & Japan   |
| 11th Oct.  | Malwa     | 20,837 | Colombo and       | Australia       |
| 8th Nov.   | Naldra    | 16,086 | Colombo Straits   | China & Japan   |

\*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS  
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons                                    |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1928       |           |                                         |
| 11th July  | Baroda    | Busrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 13th "     | Vasna     | Busrah via Karachi                      |
| 18th July  | Karagola  | East and South Africa                   |

#### REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Bombay available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.  
There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.  
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:  
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANKING.

#### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :- 47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorized Capital, 1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital, 50 Lacs.  
Reserve Fund :- Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital :- Rs. 31,13,362/-

Local Advisory Committee :- 1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Mannohandas Ranji, and 3. Seth Balkishanlal Podder.

Branches :- Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhalag, Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House,  
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA,  
Manager.

### SHIPPING

#### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

#### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer.     | Arrival.  | Departure. |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| *Tacoma Maru | 16th July | 24th July  |
| Indus Maru   | 27th "    | 31st "     |
| Borneo Maru  | 31st Aug. | 21st Aug.  |
| Hondohu Maru | 23rd "    | 4th Sept.  |
| Sumatra Maru | 9th Sept. | 21st "     |
| Celebes Maru | 23rd "    | 2nd Oct.   |

\* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:-  
Ch. MURASE, Manager.  
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473  
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."  
Box No. 355.

#### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.  
No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.  
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:  
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

#### HYDORCELE HAMMER

(Government Registered.)

GUARANTEED REMEDY.

BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE for Hydrocele by distinguished Homoeopath R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (Ame. of Homoeopathy). It ensures Safe, Sure (rica) Principal, George Medical College and Radical Cure, without Surgical Operation and External application. Phial (150 Pills) Re. 1 (One Rupee only). Prescriptions and Medicines are sent to Mofussil Patients for any disease. We also sell American genuine Homoeo Medicines. FRIENDS HOMOEOPATHIC, 65/1, Marikotla Street, Post Box-11410, Calcutta.

#### CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMA-PRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese. Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other. Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review"

Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

### INSURANCE

#### THE

## UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

#### Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

#### FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation.

#### UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :- M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

#### INSURE WITH :-

#### THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee-Govt. Official Trustee.  
No Share-holders-(Established 1891)-No Capitalists.  
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000. Compared with others, its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.  
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.  
For particulars Apply to:-  
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street CALCUTTA.  
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

## READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co. Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926 :

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

#### "THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to :-

The Manager, Post Box 316, :: MADRAS

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time, are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

## Look and See

If you are not a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements, read them for a few days and you will be surprised at the opportunities these advertisements offer for profit.

Use "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements too when occasion requires.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE  
For First Twenty Words  
AND  
ONE ANNA  
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.  
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

**WANTED—PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES** for our celebrated Disinfectants (Phenolene) and Coal tar on decent pay and commission plus office and travelling expenses. Those who can't deposit cash or War Bonds security worth Rs. 2,000 need not apply. Apply to Box No. 2155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1016

**A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted** on very decent salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten thousand rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please correspond with Box No. 2154 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 3060

**WANTED—HARD WORKING and RESPECTABLE AGENT** in Bombay City to push the sales of our famous cigars in the quality of genuine Havana cigars, unlike in the quality of the other makes of so called Indian cigars available largely in Bombay, at competitive prices on liberal commission. None, but, those experienced in the cigar line, having influence among the tobaccoists in Bombay need apply with reference to:—Box No. 2153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R989

**WANTED—SECRETARIES and MANAGERS** for a well established Indian Insurance Company, duly pushing young men, having practical experience of field work need apply. Decent pay for really deserving and qualified men. Applications with testimonials will be received upto 1st August, 1928. Apply to Box No. 2157, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 30631

**WANTED—CANDIDATES** for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R981

**WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE B.A. or M.A. knowing Gujarati** for the Baroda Mahila Pathshala. For terms, etc., refer to Mrs. SHARDA MEHTA, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

A 30680

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**WANTED—For the Municipal Children's Model School, Meerut, a HEAD MISTRESS**, trained in Modern Methods of Child Education, (1) pay Rs. 120/- a month, (2) Provident Fund benefits, (3) Free Medical Aid, (4) One year's agreement. Apply by the 25th July, 1928, to the CHAIRMAN, Education Committee, Municipal Board, Meerut.

A 30702

**WANTED—A HEAD CLERK** on Rs. 75/- 5-100/-, having an experience in the Municipal Offices and Accountant's Work. None need apply who is not a Matriculate. The application should reach the undersigned by the end of July, 1928. (Sd.) MATHURA PRASAD, President, Municipal Committee, Chhindwara.

A 30698

**WANTED—Two GRADUATES** specially proficient in English and Science for the Coronation High School, Mangrol, pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR MANGROL, (Kathiawar).

A 30653

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**SOLICITED—TEMPORARY OCCUPATION** in an Attorney's firm or elsewhere, to save India's assets. Please, do oblige DARAB JAGOSE, Nanpura, Surat.

B R1028

## LOANS.

**2500 LOAN** without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th July. Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

## FRUITS, FLOWER &amp; SEEDS.

**FINEST DESSERT PEARS** from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."

R990

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.**  
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL  
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements,  
Home Comforts.

**CHARGES**—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2.8 per diem. Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. (Family suites with bath available)  
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

## PROFESSION

**POONA RACES.**—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

P S.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## THE GWALIOR

## SUN BRAND

## PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

**YUSUF BUILDING,**  
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.  
Tel. No. 21994

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications** are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.  
Inch per Insertion.  
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0  
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0  
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0  
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send advertisements in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## NOTICE

**STUDENTS** seeking admission to the Aligarh Muslim University are advised to reach Aligarh by 3rd October, 1928, at the latest. They should on arrival report themselves to Mr. S. Naushe Ali, Warden Sir Syed Court West (viz. Main University Boarding House) who will provide temporary accommodation. They should bring with them a Migration certificate from the last University or a Transfer Certificate from the College they come from without which no admissions will be made. Prospectus giving details of admission can be had from the Registrar.

S. HYDER,  
Registrar,  
Muslim University, Aligarh.  
30700

## TENDERS.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

**TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TESTING PLANT FOR THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE SHED AT KALYAN.**

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawing can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Electric Supply and Testing Plant for Electric Loco. Shed at Kalyan." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,  
Agent, G.I.P. Railway,  
Bombay, 6th July, 1928.  
30690

## NOTICE

**SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED** for the supply of 500 reams of Pools cap John Dickinson's papers during the year 1928-29 so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 18th instant before 4 p.m. which should be accompanied with 1 per cent. of the estimated amount as earnest money. Tenderers are allowed to be present at the time of the opening of the tenders.

Specification can be had from the Store-keeper on application.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,  
Chief Officer,  
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,  
7-7-1928.  
30690

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned  
**Madan Manjari Pills**

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-investigate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop nervousness and restore energy. Price per box Rs. 1.  
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,  
Road Office—Jannas (Kashivaji),  
Branch—312, Sahadani Road, Bombay.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Mr. VIRJI RAISEY, Bombay Hindu Lhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

## SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 718 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 214, New No. 3865, Old Survey No. 469, New Survey No. 11798 and Cadastral Survey No. 1162, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay as part of G Ward Nos. 3100 (1), 3100 (2), 3101, 3102 (1), 3102 (2) and 3104 and Street Nos. 564, 564A, 565, 566 and 566A all which premises situate at Old Parbhadevi Road or Mahim Agar Sareel or Dadar Kumbharwada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by Plot No. 5, on or towards the West by fifty feet Public Road, on or towards the North by a fifty feet public road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 7 sold to Nagsey Mufji and Deyji Bhimsey.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1928.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,  
Purchaser's Attorneys.  
30791

## AUCTION SALE.

## BENNETT &amp; CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOD BUNDER ROAD, BANDRA.**  
Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Akherally Hakeem Sabowala, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Mortgage dated 7th September, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ghod Bunder Road, Bandra, admeasuring about 83 square yards, for which Sanad B dated 27th January 1916, has been granted by Government for 50 years commencing from 1st August, 1897, upon payment of Rs. 8 per year, bearing non-agricultural survey No. 104 and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Street No. 178 and bounded on the East by Ghod Bunder Road, on the West by the property of Joseph Francis Athaide, on the North by the property of Marhoom Hajj Soleman and on the South partly by the property of Joseph Francis Athaide and partly by the property of Rose Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD.**

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and pursuant to order of the Court dated 20th February 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with buildings and tenements standing thereon situate at Ripon Road admeasuring about 226 square yards registered under Collector's Old Nos. 125, 524, New No. J13645, Old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 313554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3877 (21) Street No. 64 J. and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Ismailji Peerbhai Kettarvala, on the North by the property of Valli Saheb Atarwalla and on the South by the Mahomedan Street.

The property realises Rs. 426 per month as rent.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ON MONDAY, 16th. JULY, (Diwasa Night)  
TUESDAY, 17th. JULY, (Amawasya Day)

**"THE COLLEGE GIRL"**  
A NEW DRAMA  
WILL BE STAGED BY  
The Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali

AT THE CORONATION THEATRE, Grant Road.

ALSO ON  
SATURDAY, dated 14th July, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) and  
SUNDAY, dated 15th July, MATINEE at 3-30 p.m.  
AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA

**COLLEGE GIRL**  
Or FANCIES OF A YOUNG LADY

Will be Staged

PADMA KUMAR—Mr. BAPULAL: SAVITA—Mr. JAYSHANKER (Sundri)  
Plans for tickets are open at both the theatres.  
BAPULAL B. NAYAK, Proprietor.

## EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:  
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

**"GO WEST"**

Featuring:  
THE GUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED  
MONARCH OF MIRTH AND  
MERRIMENT.

**BUSTER KEATON**

You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen

Next Saturday  
the 14th

Will be released at

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**  
GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL FILM Co.'s  
Newest Masterpiece

**ANARKALI**

OR

The Monument  
of Tears

A love romance of the  
Mogul times in which  
Prince Salim, son of  
Akbar figures prominently.

Featuring  
Miss SULOCHANA  
Supported by  
Miss JILLOO and  
Mr. BILLIMORIA.

REMEMBER

NEXT SATURDAY THE 14TH

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

**R. B. SALISBURY**

PRESENTS

**THE QUANTS**

IN

**"NO, NO, NANETTE"**

Bombay's favourite Play.

## EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

**BARDELYS**

**THE MAGNIFICENT**

Featuring the Popular and Hand-some

Star:

**JOHN GILBERT**

Dramatic and Exciting Tale of Court  
Adventure of the Colourful Times of  
King Louis XIII. Comic relief blended  
with Tragedy. Humour side by side with  
Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adventure!

**SAVE YOUR :: ::**  
**Income-Tax**  
by CONSULTING  
**PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.  
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax  
And Super Tax Experts  
Telephone No. 24185.  
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony  
Bombay.

**COOK—EASY**

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE  
**ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.**  
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore  
Bombay Agents:  
Maifatal Vanmalidas & Co.  
Girgaum Back Road.



## SUPERSEDING SOCIALISM

## BERNARD SHAW AND H. G. WELLS

Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. H. G. Wells are two of the greatest, possibly the two greatest, Englishmen of our time, writes Mr. C. E. M. Joad in the "New Leader."

Each started life as a Socialist, and each has made a name for himself in the Socialist movement; but, while both have advocated Socialism more or less continuously in their work, so continuously, indeed, that the plays of the one and the novels of the other have been criticised as propaganda, mere sugar coating upon the pills of doctrine, it is chiefly to their creative genius in literature and the drama that they owe their amazing celebrity, and "Candida" and "Mr. Polly," "Man and Superman" and "Tono Bungay" are assured of immortality when their authors' political views are as dead as the Jeremiahs of the Old Testament. Now well advanced in years and secure in the admiration of their contemporaries, they have returned to those earlier interests which they can scarcely be said to have forgotten, and, by a strange chance, each has published within the month the most important political work of his career.

## DISTRUST OF DEMOCRACY.

The two works are at first sight strikingly different—Mr. Wells is addressed to the intelligent, Mr. Shaw's merely to women; Shaw is a Socialist advocating equality of income as an indispensable condition of Socialism; Wells has ceased to avow himself an adherent of any current political creed—but the differences are superficial and are less important than the singular fact of their fundamental resemblances. That both works should distrust democracy and deny to it any necessary place in the State of the future; that both should repudiate Socialism in the old sense of wholesale ownership by the community, selecting for nationalisation only certain routine services, raw materials, transport and the getting, preparation and distribution of staple commodities; that both should refuse to regard the class war as fundamental and repudiate the notion of inevitability in the development of society; these agreements, especially the last, are strangely significant.

They confess both the writers as elderly men. Except for a few contemptuous criticisms of Marxism in Wells, the author of "Das Kapital" might never have lived, and both Shaw and Wells, write as if the Socialist thought of the last twenty years was either unknown to them, or, if known, of too little importance to be worth taking seriously. In a word, we are back in the atmosphere of Fabian Tracts, with the result that both writers produce an impression of remoteness, I will not say from the real issues, but at any rate from those that occupy pride of place in the contemporary Socialist movement. They just do not talk about the same things as those which occupy so incessantly the minds of young Socialists to-day.

I do not advance this as a criticism—it may well be that the things over which we make so much pother are not fundamental, and that these wise old men, their vision sharpened by experience, see deeper—I merely note it as a fact. Both books, in other words, are, if I may use the word, old-fashioned in their belief in man's rationality and his willingness to be convinced by reason, in their subordination of economics to politics, and in the optimistic conviction with which both authors are, unaccountably as I think, imbued, that all intelligent men really agree with them. Both books, needless to say, are exceedingly brilliant, and Mr. Wells in particular is written with a moving eloquence that is not surpassed in any of his previous works.

"The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism" having been already reviewed in the "New Leader," I will devote myself to "The Open Conspiracy" (Gollancz 5s.), and I will try to summarise as briefly as I can exactly what it is that Wells is saying, and to describe the sort of society that he is advocating.

## THE RELIGIOUS IMPULSE.

Let me begin by pointing out that this new book is in no sense a recantation; it is scarcely even a departure. Though avowedly a Socialist, Wells has been throughout a Socialist of the Platonic type preaching the government of the best rather than that of the many. His Socialism has never been of the kind to give an unlimited leisure to the incompetent; he would rather allow the competent to impose activities upon the incompetent, and, except that he now seeks a metaphysical basis and provides a religious sanction for his

Wells begins by paying tribute to the intensity of the religious impulse. At present thwarted by the lack of adequate channels of expression, its failure to find an outlet renders most of us uncomfortable and gives a sense of frustration to our lives. As Wells defines it, it involves a recognition by the self of something greater than the self, a devotion of the self to this something greater, and a creative urge to embody the something in actual fact. The problem of modern men and women is to find an outlet for this impulse to serve and to the creative urgency it engenders; and it is in the ordering of the world on a rational basis that the outlet is to be sought.

## THE THREE FUNDAMENTALS.

A common adherence to three propositions of fundamental importance is necessary: first, the entirely provisional nature of all existing governments, and of the loyalties and patriotism associated therewith; secondly, the control of the numbers of the population in the interests of the community and the consequent release of human beings from the pressure of the biological struggle for existence; and thirdly, the need to check and ultimately to defeat the drift towards war. The history of civilisation as Wells sees it is a history of the development of mankind "from fragmentation towards world unity mental and material," and the acceptance of his three propositions is regarded as the condition of its achievement.

In working out this conception Mr. Wells is led to adopt the following positions. First, private property is justifiable and, except for the routine services and industries mentioned above, should not be abolished. Property is not theft; it is "the protection of things against promiscuous and mainly wasteful use." Therefore though its assignment needs revision, it should be retained. Secondly, the notion of the class basis of society is erroneous, and the view of the future as determined by the opposition of two opposed classes is a superstition. The issue between Labour and Capital, never a primary one, is receding in importance; it is being superseded by the advance of science and its application to industry; in the society of to-morrow there will be no labourers, there will be only skilled technicians.

## WORKERS AND INTELLECTUALS.

For this reason we cannot look to the workers as such to supply recruits for the Open Conspiracy. The only changes which the common main is likely to effect in society are those which spring from his resentment at the superior brains, wealth or position of others. Resentment brings revolutions; but not planned and rational societies. Hence it is not from "the lower ranks of the industrial order of to-day," but from the exceptional individuals of the "general functioning classes, landowners; industrial organisers; bankers and so forth who control the present system" that the pioneers of the Open Conspiracy will emerge. "Our hope for the human future does not lie in crowd psychology and the indiscriminating rule of universal democracy."

I have said enough to indicate the book and set its readers by the ears. Wells casts a spell on me while I read, and he is right in so much that I feel doubtful lest he may be right in all. But the Labour Movement, especially singled out for criticism, will not let slow to retort, and lest my loyalty as a "New Leader" writer be imperilled, I will mention two of the more obvious difficulties. First, it is not true, as Wells says, that machinery is eliminating the unskilled worker, the mere toiler. The tendency in fact is all the other way. Read Forster's new book of stories, "The Eternal Moment" (Sidgwick and Jackson, 5s.); and especially the first story, "The Machine Stops," for a picture of a future in which human skill has been superseded by mechanisms. And if unskilled labouring persists, we cannot assume, as Wells does, that the antagonism between Labour and Capital upon which Socialists insist, can be side-tracked.

Again, it is only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches. It may, therefore, be better for people, foolish, limited and short-sighted though they be, to have the laws that suit them, because they are the laws that they themselves have made, than to be screwed up to the artificial perfection necessary for conducting their lives according to the admittedly superior standards of Wells' Open Conspiracy. This is

## PROGRESS OF MONSOON

## STRONG IN MALABAR

POONA, July 9. The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and the Deccan, but is still feeble in the central parts of the country. It remains active in Burma and northeast India, and is vigorous in the United Provinces and northeast Punjab. Rainfall has been heavy in the submontane districts of the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Barma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Punjab, East and North Hyderabad, South Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Orissa. Mysore, Madras Southeast Madras Coast north. A few falls occurred in Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akrah two inches, Rangoon one, Bhamo three quarters, Cherrapunji five, Nayadumka and Gaya three, Tezpur and Hazaribagh two, Silchar Calcutta and Ranchi one, Roorkee six, Bareilly five, Gorakhpur four, Benares, Mainpuri, and Meerut two, Agra one and a half, Lucknow, Mussoorie one, Sialkot three, Ambala two, Mukteshwar two, Doolhouse one, Chakrata Simla three quarters, Bellary three, Sholapur, Mangalore, Calicut two, Gulbarga one and a half, Raichur, Cochin one, Pamban a half.

Forecast:—Increase in lower Burma and extension into Konkan Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Heavy rain is likely to continue in the submontane districts near the Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

## MONSOON FEEBLE IN WESTERN INDIA

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER

Bombay, July 9. General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and the Deccan, but remains feeble in the central parts of the country. It has been vigorous in the United Provinces and the northeast Punjab, where locally heavy rain has fallen. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Hyderabad South, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the west Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and parts of the Madras Presidency, and drier in Berar. Temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 113 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension in the Bombay Deccan and into the Konkan and the Central Provinces.

## RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

| Station     | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Allahabad   | 0.50"                   |
| Cawnpore    | 0.75"                   |
| Jhansi      | 0.14"                   |
| Agra        | 1.59"                   |
| Mainpuri    | 1.82"                   |
| Delli       | 0.63"                   |
| Hissar      | 0.08"                   |
| Ambala      | 2.02"                   |
| Mount Abu   | 0.06"                   |
| Nagpur      | 0.02"                   |
| Sholapur    | 2.02"                   |
| Nizamabad   | 0.03"                   |
| Bangalore   | 0.32"                   |
| Mangalore   | 2.24"                   |
| Calicut     | 1.88"                   |
| Cochin      | 0.90"                   |
| Trivandrum  | 0.48"                   |
| Nagapatam   | 0.05"                   |
| Tichinopoly | 0.25"                   |
| Cuddapah    | 0.02"                   |
| Bellary     | 2.77"                   |
| Masulipatam | 0.35"                   |
| Colombo     | 0.08"                   |

BOMBAY:—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours. Colaba Observatory 0.01". Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 38.99" (12.45" above normal). St. George's Hospital 0.10". J. J. Hospital 0.02". Maximum temperature 90 deg. (4 deg. above normal). Minimum temperature 81 deg. (4 deg. above normal).

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9th July 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.662 inches (0.22 below normal). Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 600 inches (0.14 below normal). Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.36. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees. Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.7 degrees (3.6 above normal). Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.5 degrees (3.7 above normal). Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent. Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

hour. Total movement of wind 24 hours 104 miles. Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour. Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8. Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01. Total rainfall during the month 11.28. Total rainfall during the year 39.00.

## BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 9. Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 9-7-28 Colaba Point 0.01. Fort 0.10. J. J. Hospital 0.02. Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 38.99. Fort 46.64. J. J. Hospital 37.06. Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 42.87. Fort 47.99. J. J. Hospital 39.40. Total for the corresponding period of 1923 Colaba Point 26.87. Fort 33.83. J. J. Hospital 32.66.

## HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton plants making good progress. Ferozepore.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton plants making good progress. Multan.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Delhi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.—Kharif sowings begun. Agra.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Showery. Favourable.

Benar.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton sowing begun. Amroht.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.—Cotton plants making good progress. Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Rain much needed generally.—Cotton plants want more rain. Jawar suffering from want of rain.

Dhulia.—Unusually hot. Continues cloudy.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Jalgaon.—Rain much needed generally. Broach.—Seasonable.—Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.—Cotton sowing begun. Dholera.—Looks like rain. Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain.—Cotton sowing begun.

Barsi.—More rain wanted generally.—Cotton sowing nearly completed. Crop prospects generally good. Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.—Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubi.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Food grains sowing commenced in some parts. Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.—Ground nuts and Kharif, cotton sowing begun. Food grains sowing commenced in some parts.

Virangam Cloudy, but no rain.

## BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD

## A RECORD OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

We have received a copy of the Directors' report with Balance Sheet for the year ending 1927, from which we observed that the Company has again produced a record figure of new business. During the year under review, the Company has secured 8939 proposals for assurances amounting to over Rs. Two Crores out of which 7237 proposals for over Rs. 1½ crore have resulted into policies. The rapid increase in the business is itself an evidence of the Company's wide popularity. The Company's affairs are controlled on sound economical basis by a strong and influential board of directors with Lala Har Kishor Lal, B. A. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, the eminent businessman and financier as Chairman.

## COMPANY'S WIDESPREAD ACTIVITIES.

As disclosed in the Valuation Report for the quinquennial period ending 31st December 1923, the Company has been able to declare to the Policy Holders a bonus of Rs. 20/- twenty per year per One Thousand Assurance on all Policies whether whole life or endowment. This is most creditable for the Company and we understand that this is the only Indian concern which has shown such a splendid result. The Company has got about 30 branches all over India and Burma and has recently extended its activities in Persia and East Africa. It is always said in certain quarters that Indians have no aptitude for managing Joint Stock Companies but the "Bharat" has proved this notion altogether wrong by setting an example by achieving phenomenal success.

## PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The result of the different medical Examinations of Prabhuram Ayurvedic College is declared as follows:—

## THE ARAB COMPLEX

## UNITY NOT A FORLORN HOPE

Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah writes in the "Outlook":

"The evolution of political events which destroyed the unity of Arabia has been the story of the last quarter of a century of Islamic history but the process of this evolution, despite a growing Arab political literature, still remains the enigma of the desert. To the Western world the movement was familiarised by that very sensational title the 'Revolt of Arabia', and as such it continues to linger in the imagination of the British people to this day. The advocates of the Arab cause, however, sharply challenge the allegation of a revolt; for they ask with considerable justice, 'this our revolt against whom?' True, in reply voices have been raised from different corners of the world when it was stated that it was a revolt against Turkey, a revolt against Islam and revolt against the Eastern traditions of the past.

Now, a fact known to a very limited number of living diplomats is, that when the Committee of Union and Progress dethroned Sultan Abdul Hamid one of the principal 'election promises' of theirs was the grant of self-government to the Arab nation. This was necessary because the Arab educational and economic advancement during the last two decades was so rapid that the signs of pride in the Arab nationalism began to manifest themselves very clearly much prior to King Husain's historical declaration of the Arab Independence in 1916. In a measure it was accentuated both by the European impact and the Turkish cry of Pan-Turanism, for during the reign of Sultan Mohammed Khamis the flame of Pan-Islamism had all but ceased to glow.

## PLEDGES UNREDEEMED.

Whether it was due to the ever-changing character of the Turkish politics on the downfall of Sultanate autocracy, or that the Sublime Porte continued to believe in the right of conquest, the fact remains that the pledges given to the Arabs by Inver Pasha and his colleagues were never redeemed. The Arab agitation grew apace till it hardened into a definite national claim for complete autonomy; and thanks to the surging spirit of Pan-Turanism, which cut so deeply into the Arab sentiments that even the religious influence for keeping the sons of the desert within the Turkish Imperial fold had lost its appeal; and it is just here that real Islam differs very fundamentally from any other conception of religion or creed; for nationality counts for nothing in Islam: all are brothers, black or brown or white, all servants of a great world-wide confederacy of Al Islam, not Turks, Indians, and Persians. When once this feeling is gone the national cry of the Arab was as laudable as that of the Turk; and it is precisely this reason which completely vindicates the House of King Husain.

When every evidence of an Arab renaissance was unmistakably sure, Turkey committed a great blunder during the war by not granting self-government to the Hijaz and thus losing a powerful ally to her cause in Arabia; for actually at the turning of the tide for Turkish arms Jamal Pasha, the then Governor in Syria, would not listen to giving the leadership of Arabia to King Husain. In place of coaxing the 'reactionary, desert chieftain' of Mecca to submission and loyalty, he aggravated the difficulty by telegraphing: 'If the war came to a victorious conclusion, who could prevent the Government from dealing with you with the greatest severity when it is over?' He behaved like one of those strange enthusiasts one sees that follow imperialistic instincts even to the doom

of their nation. Then King Husain showed himself in his true colours. His whole nature reacted so passionately and spontaneously, and with such thrills the like of which has not been known in the desert history of our times. The battle which the Arabs fought and won should be called a War of Independence rather than a revolt; and, of course, whether they got that unqualified independence for which they leaped into the arena is, as Kipling would put it, quite another story. Meanwhile ever glowing haunting are the visions of an Arab Empire before the eyes of King Husain.

HIGHLY COMPLICATED AFFAIRS. During the period between 1916 and 1926, conditions in Arabia were so shaken up, like the fragments in a kaleidoscope, ever changing into new shapes and bewildering forms that affairs there became highly complicated; and having a few students of high policy in Asia the average man looked upon them as select and uninviting. The only comprehensible facts are that after a barren dispute the rival Arab Chiefs had settled down to ruling Iraq, Transjordan, Yemen, and the Hijaz; and that Great Britain, France, and to a lesser degree Italy, have now very decided interests to keep the rivalries of the Arab people in control because of their mandatory commitments in Palestine and Syria. But no sooner was the Sharifian-Wahabi warfare over than the whole world of Islam was beset by the excess which Nejd zealots are alleged to have committed on their victorious march on Mecca. The Grand Muslim Conference of 1926 was unsuccessful in soothing the irritation of the faithful against the Wahabi Guardianship of the Holy Places of Islam. Storms of protest brew both in India and Egypt. The Wahabis called everybody else an impious Muslim, the rest styled Sultan Ibn Saud as an irreconcilable puritan; the future political issue of the Hijaz was in great doubt, the country stood like a man in a fog, uncertain of the path, puzzled by the confusion of ideas and half disposed to give up the venture; for King Ali still held Jeddah. But King Ali, whom I met frequently at Baghdad, is not a man to be the King of the Bedouins who dwell in the desert provisionally and erratically. He is a saint, and saints do not make good kings. His Sharifian personality clings to him like a beautiful odour. Like his scholarly brother, King Abdullah, he left the throne of his fathers to the more virile desert warriors of Nejd. But what a soul these men have! The writer well remembers sitting in the palace at Amam. "You ask of my sentiments about Ibn Saud?" said Amir Abdullah. "We are a very maligned family, for my own part I say that, in spite of the fact that Ibn Saud did not act in a friendly way towards us, and flung us out of our houses one by one; we wish him well, for he protects Allah's house as a strong man should, and in the name of Islam we hope no harm will come to him." He spoke with such emotion that one was profoundly moved.

Whatever the case may be, the writer, who has made a close study of these questions on the spot, for one refuses to believe that the unity of Arabia is a forlorn hope. It cannot be a union under one King, rather a confederacy of independent kingdoms all working for the greatness and solidarity of the Arab race, never forgetting that they are the guardians of the cradle of a religion to which one-seventh of the human race still bows its head five times a day, and thereby solve the mystery of an Arab complex which has lain buried in the heart of Old Asia so long.

## Keral Thaker.

In the subject of Vanaspati Shastri:—Khanderao Vinayak Purandhar, Bhagwatprasad Shankerlal Thaker.

Upa Vaidya Examination:—(In the subject of Sharir Shastri):—Laxmikanta, Sakharum Purandhar.

(In the subject of Upa Vaidaka):—Laxmikant, Sakharum Purandhar, Khanderao Vinayak Purandhar.

## HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

## BENGAL HOMEO STORES.

32, College Street, CALCUTTA.

## Jinobhai Joshi.

Rasa Vaidya Examination:—Ambashanker Bhuralal Curza.

Upa Vaidya Examination:—Jayantilal, Utamram Iehphoria.

The following are the candidates who passed the different subjects of the different Medical Examinations:—

Bhishagwar Examination:—(In the subject of Shalaya Salakya Shastri):—Monji, Vishram, Thaker, Shridharprasad, Jinobhai Joshi, Shanker Vishnu Vaidya.

(In the subject of Sutika Shastri):—Shankar, Visnu, Vaidya, Monji, Vishram, Thaker.

Bhishak Examination:—(In the subject of Argya Shastri):—Jaanardhan, Devram, Prabhuram, Amruchhal, Thakorlal, Mehta, Moreswar Pursotum Bhawe.

Rasvaidya Examination:—(In the subject of Aushadhi Gunadost):—Khanderao Vinayak Purandhar.

# AMERICAN COTTON BUREAU REPORT

## ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION 46,695,000

### LARGER THAN ADVANCED GUESSES PRICES DECLINE OVER 1-2 CENT

Of the many crop reports issued by the Department of Agriculture U. S. A., covering more than sixty crops, those having to do with cotton excite more general interest and are the subject of more comment than any other, not excepting those on wheat and corn.

The speculative nature of the Cotton crop, as well as its importance to so many people, has made it necessary for the Department of Agriculture to throw as many safeguards as possible around the preparation and issuance of its reports.

Great care is taken to prevent any one having access to the data used by the Crop Reporting Board prior to the day of making the report, the information from the various sources being kept in non-assembled form in safe custody of the Secretary of Agriculture. After the Board has taken its place in the rooms, the windows having been sealed and the doors locked, with guards placed at each door, the reports and the data for various states are brought from the Secretary's Office in sealed envelopes. A severe penalty and penal servitude are provided by law for the giving out of information by anyone connected with the work.

The first acreage estimate of the season was made as of June 25 but recently the date is changed and is extended to July 1st. This estimate of acreage is used throughout the growing season as the basis, combined with the monthly condition of the crop for making forecasts of production. Several sources of information are used and a number of methods have been developed for determining the acreage of Cotton.

Last year at this time Bureau estimated total area under cotton cultivation at 42,683,000 acres or a reduction of 12.4 per cent from previous year's acreage on which the largest American Cotton Crop was raised under most favourable weather conditions during August, September and October. A study of previous years' figures will be helpful:—

| Season  | Acres  | Yield per Acre | Crop   |
|---------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1901-02 | 27,960 | 186            | 9,743  |
| 1902-03 | 27,878 | 185            | 10,784 |
| 1903-04 | 28,907 | 169            | 10,016 |
| 1904-05 | 31,730 | 209            | 13,697 |
| 1905-06 | 27,000 | 186.1          | 10,725 |
| 1906-07 | 32,049 | 202.5          | 13,305 |
| 1907-08 | 32,060 | 178.3          | 11,326 |
| 1908-09 | 33,370 | 194.9          | 13,432 |
| 1909-10 | 32,944 | 154.3          | 10,386 |
| 1910-11 | 33,418 | 170.7          | 11,906 |
| 1911-12 | 33,681 | 207.7          | 16,109 |
| 1912-13 | 34,766 | 190.9          | 14,061 |
| 1913-14 | 37,458 | 182.0          | 14,614 |
| 1914-15 | 37,406 | 206.2          | 16,733 |
| 1915-16 | 32,107 | 170.3          | 12,013 |
| 1916-17 | 36,052 | 156.6          | 12,664 |
| 1917-18 | 34,925 | 159.7          | 12,314 |
| 1918-19 | 37,207 | 159.6          | 12,816 |

|         |        |       |        |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1919-20 | 35,133 | 161.5 | 11,921 |
| 1920-21 | 37,043 | 178.4 | 13,709 |
| 1921-22 | 31,678 | 124.5 | 8,360  |
| 1922-23 | 34,016 | 141.5 | 10,320 |
| 1923-24 | 38,701 | 130.6 | 10,811 |
| 1924-25 | 42,641 | 157.4 | 14,497 |
| 1925-26 | 48,060 | 167.2 | 17,167 |
| 1926-27 | 48,730 | 181.9 | 18,792 |
| 1927-28 | 41,905 | 154.5 | 12,955 |
| 1928-29 | 46,695 | ?     | ?      |

The general bullish sentiment of the market and the firmness into which it had fallen for some time has been reversed into decline and long liquidation by to-day's report. The bearish effect which is produced to-day brought about not only an increase in business but more aggressive selling both on the part of "bear" interests and nervous long liquidation and the Government estimate of the acreage under cotton for the coming season which at 46,695,000 acres (rumoured plaited upto 1st inst. 46,080,000 acres) was in excess of general anticipation. It is true that, some time past, private authorities had been forecasting a figure around 5 per cent increase, but until this was officially confirmed not too much attention was being paid to these forecasts but even exceeding same, it had a considerable effect on cotton prices. The New York futures market opened 3 points higher but closed to receive and digest the Bureau Report at a decline of 3 points after one hour's trading. The re-opening of the market after the acreage report was a decline of 13 points which increased within five minutes to 58 points, somewhere touching 21.50 for January option. At this level there was some covering and prices recovered about 15 points from the lowest level.

The acreage indicated by the Government is somewhat above general expectation and on the basis of average abandonment during the past ten years, namely, 3.6 per cent. and of the average yield per acre for the period 1918-1927 i.e. 155.8 pounds would result in a production of a crop about 14,550,000 Bales. The world needs a larger crop than this if a normal carry over is to be maintained. The private condition reports are lowest on record during the past 25 years and in view of large sales of fertilizers and such a huge acreage is likely to raise materially the cost of production of the growing American cotton crop and in view of critical months of July and August when crop generally loses, we prefer the best course to follow is to have a constructive long interest until we have definite improvement of the outlook.

Latest cables showed New York 51 points lower. Liverpool closed at a decline of 36 points, while Broach A-M. was quoted Rs. 424.

## INSPECTOR SAMPSON DEAD

### VICTIM TO PARALYSIS

We regret to announce the death of Inspector Sampson of the Bombay City Police which took place on Saturday last in Dr. Mulgaoker's Hospital at Charni Road, Bombay. The deceased was seized with a stroke of paralysis about a month ago and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. After a few days he was taken to the Police Hospital but his relatives wished to give him special treatment and removed him to Dr. Mulgaoker's Hospital where he succumbed to the fell disease. The deceased was the first and only Bene-Israeli to join the city police force and to rise to the rank of Inspector.

## RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### KAMATIPURA'S SUPPORT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Telugu Mahajan Sabha a public meeting of the Residents of Kamatipura was held on Wednesday last at the Girls' School Compound, to support the Rent Act Amendment Bill of Mr. Narayandas Beehar. Dr. V. R. Bhusurhi presided.

Moving the principal resolution Mr. S. L. Shyam said that though a land-lord himself he was in full sympathy with the demand of the tenants for the extension of the Rent Act. The landlords in view of the equitable provision in the Rent Act did not stand to lose anything. Mr. S. K. Pupala seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

## GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute was held on Thursday 5th July at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Servants of India Society. Mr. S. G. Warty, M. A., presided. The Chairman in his opening remarks dwelt on some aspects of co-operative work in the Girgaum district consisting of C and D, Municipal Wards. He thought that they were short both in men and money.

Regarding the means and methods of strengthening the financial condition, Mr. Warty pointed out that out of 62 Co-operative Societies in the Girgaum area, only 29 were members of the Institute. He therefore, requested his audience to utilise their influence and persuade other Societies to become members. In his opinion larger grants from the Provincial Institute were also necessary.

The report for the year 1927-28 was then read and adopted. The report showed that the Institute had 101 members of whom 72 were individuals and 29 societies.

The Meeting then elected a new Managing Committee, with Mr. Warty as Chairman, Mr. Rane as Vice-chairman and Mr. Patil as Secretary. After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

## REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF DEOGAD TALUKA.

"Deogad Taluka Agriculturists' Public Meeting" will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, tomorrow (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the question of the present Revision Settlement of Deogad Taluka, Dr. V. N. Rege, L. M. & S., presiding.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

#### TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Board meeting, 4-30 p.m.

#### WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society, Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) presiding.

#### THURSDAY, July 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

#### SATURDAY, July 14.

Rent Act public meeting of all communities, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. P. J. Murzban presiding. Prominent citizens will address the meeting.

## BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE ASSOCIATION.

The 5th annual general meeting of the Bombay Currency Office Association will be held on Wednesday, (the 11th inst.), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

## INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The eleventh session of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be held at Nagpur during the next cold weather. The dates of the meeting will be announced later.

### ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

### RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

## AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE, DELHI.

5519 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of June 1928:—

| Department. | Indoor. | Outdoor. | Total. |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Unani       | 360     | 1,508    | 1,868  |
| Vedic       | 315     | 1,393    | 1,708  |
| Surgical    | 496     | 1,447    | 1,943  |
|             | 1,171   | 4,348    | 5,519  |

Operations:—Major 3, Minor 67.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with Mails from London of the 5th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 7th instant.

Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mails Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" arrived London on Saturday, the 7th instant.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

In view of the gravity of the situation due to the uncalled for and unnecessary medical examination perpetrated upon the staff and workmen all over the line, extraordinary general meetings of the staff and workmen as well, have been arranged at the following stations on dates and times mentioned against them when all are cordially requested to attend:—

Station Karjat, date 9-7-1928, place Station, time 6 p.m.; Station Poona, date 12-7-1928, place Dharamsala, time 6-30 p.m.; Station Kalyan, date 14-7-1928, place Santa Tukaram Theatre, time 6 p.m.; Station Talegaon, date 15-7-1928, place Station, time 7 p.m.; Station Kasara, date 17-7-1928, place Station, time 7 p.m.; Station Masgaon, date 18-7-1928, place Dongari, time 6 p.m.; Station Matunga, date 20-7-1928, place Mr. Jivraj's Wadi, time 6 p.m.; Station Dhond, date 21-7-1928, place Station, time 6 p.m.; Station Lonavla, date 22-7-1928, place Station, time 6 p.m.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

The following is a statement of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June 1928:—Net Profit for the half year ended 30th June 1928, Rs. 71,38,500; Brought forward from 31st December 1927, Rs. 11,56,600. Total Rs. 82,95,100.

Distribution:—Dividend declared for half-year at 16 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing, Rs. 45,00,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund, Rs. 3,32,000; Carried forward, Rs. 29,63,100. Total Rs. 82,95,100.

## HIGH COURT

### PAYMENT ON FORGED CHEQUE

#### PARSI LADY GETS DECREE AGAINST BANK OF INDIA

The Hon. Mr. Justice Norman Kemp at the High Court heard an interesting suit filed by Mrs. Gulbai Kaikushru Bahlbhoy, daughter of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoi Dubash, to recover Rs. 3,500 from the Bank of India which paid the amount on a forged cheque.

The plaintiff stated that she was a customer of the defendant Bank in 1925, and in her current account, there stood to her credit Rs. 3,847 about 3rd May 1925. On the 13th May, the Bank debited the plaintiff in her account with a sum of Rs. 3,500 on a cheque purporting to be signed by the plaintiff and made payable to "self or bearer." The plaintiff claimed that the cheque was neither drawn nor signed by her, and that the same was a forgery. The Bank, negligently paid the amount on the cheque without any mandate or authority from the plaintiff, and acted wrongfully in debiting the plaintiff with such payment.

In September 1925, the plaintiff came to know that she was wrongfully debited with the amount, and told the Manager of the Bank that she should be re-credited with the amount, but the latter refused. Plaintiff submitted she was entitled to recover the amount with interest from the defendant Bank.

The plaintiff suggested that the cheque was forged by one Commissariat, a Parsi youth, who was employed as her agent during her visit to Europe. Commissariat had been absconding.

#### BANK'S DEFENCE.

The Bank's defence was that the signature on the cheque was the plaintiff's own genuine signature.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law with the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman and Mr. F. J. Colman, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, represented the defendant Bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, Mr. Gray, the Manager of the defendant Bank, stated that the signature on the cheque was as similar to the plaintiff's genuine signature as two signatures of the same person could be. If he were the passing officer, he would have passed the signature as genuine.

#### "PLAYING DUCKS AND DRAKES."

Witness stated that the first intimation of the alleged fraud was given to him when the plaintiff and her sister interviewed him and complained that Commissariatwalla had been playing ducks and drakes with their money. His Lordship, in giving judgment, held that the cheque was a forged one, the forgery having been carried out by tracing the genuine signature by means of a carbon paper. Commissariatwalla had no power of attorney to sign the plaintiff's name on the cheques. The Bank was, therefore, liable.

As regards the alleged delay on the part of the plaintiff to inform the Bank about the fraud, the Judge observed that the plaintiff informed the Bank as soon as she was in possession of the pass-book from which she detected the crime. She could not have done it from the cheque book, because the counterfoil of the forged cheque had been torn off. Further, the bank would not have been placed in a worse position by the delay than if they would have been informed earlier.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

#### DEATH DUE TO BURNS

Somaji Malaya, a workman employed in the Western India Match Factory at Amernath, sustained burns while filling the match-sticks. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death and recommended the employers to pay compensation to the family of the deceased.

#### "INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

With reference to the report published in "The Chronicle" of 7th instant of the winding up petition filed against the National Newspapers (India) Company, Limited, proprietors of the "Indian National Herald" in which it was stated that the Eastern News Agency, which filed the petition, was better known as Reuters, we are asked to state that the suit is brought by the Eastern News Agency and not by Reuters's.

## Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1928.



It is, indeed, a great pity that a young woman in London should have been so excited over a remark of Mrs. Besant's.

The veteran fighter for India is busy with another of her hurricane campaign of lectures, informal conferences and interviews in which she patiently explains the Indian point of view to people whose interest in India is so great that they take care to remember the misinformation that Lahore is on the Ganges.

It is reported that the young woman bussed Mrs. Besant during her lecture at Queen's Hall, London. Nobody has as yet attempted the folly of bissing Mrs. Besant off a lecture platform. So this young woman was at least original.

Original and entertaining too was the manner of her exit. "Remember that you are in London now," she warned Mrs. Besant "—and not in India." It was in the circumstances a needless exhortation. Mrs. Besant must have remembered very well that she was not in India, the moment she saw the woman interrupt, utter her word of warning and leave.

Because, which woman in India, I ask you, would interrupt a public meeting "hang down her seat and depart"? You see we Indians are so backward in British culture of this type.

A seaplane was launched into air at Havre from a catapult fired from a steamer. This is the sort of thing to make the gentleman who wants to reach the moon through a rocket envious and melancholy.

The virtue of broadmindedness is becoming largely practised in Paris and London. Broadminded, charitably inclined officials of the Palais de Justice, Paris, are reported to have been involved in a "somewhat widespread conspiracy" to facilitate Americans with a lot of cash to spare in their object of having the nuptial knot untied.

In London the Lord Chief Justice would like to have people take a broad-minded view of alcoholic excess. If a man has a glass of port too much on Saturday night, that, in his lordship's opinion, does not prevent him from signing cheques on Monday morning.

Yes, but the trouble is that the party may sign too many cheques and put the wrong figures on them if he has not shaken off the influence of Bacchus by Monday morning.

Judge:—"I notice that, in addition to misappropriating cash, you took a considerable quantity of valuables in the form of rings, watches and other trinkets."

Prisoner:—"Yes, Sir, I remembered that money alone don't bring happiness."

## KAZI SYED STREET FRACAS

### SEVEN BOHRAS ARRESTED

#### ALL RELEASED ON BAIL

On the 27th Ultio, as readers are aware some rubbish was found in a Bohras' mosque at Kazi Syed Street known as Adamjibhai Masjid. Some Bohras were excited at that sight and they entered the adjoining house which was tenanted by Hindus and it is alleged they assaulted and injured some of those occupants amongst whom were some ladies and children. This incident created very strong feeling amongst the Hindus. Police were busy trying to find out the miscreants and Inspector Dost Mohamed Sonji and other officers of Pydhonie Police Station were working very hard for days together to find out the assailants.

On Monday they arrested seven Bohras. Their names are (1) Shamsuddin Abdul Husein, (2) Tyabally Shamsuddin, (3) Abdul Ali Ebrahim, (4) Abdeyally Tayaballi, (5) Mohamedalli Rajaballi, (6) Ahmedalli Esmailji and (7) Fidahusein Rajaballi.

The first six suspects are charged with offences of entering the premises with preparation of assaulting, rioting and committing injuries and No. 7 has been charged with causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

They were placed before the Presidency Magistrate of the Sixth Court, by Inspector Dost Mohamed Sonji of Pydhonie Police Station on Monday and were remanded. They were bailed out by the Magistrate on their giving a surety of Rs. 300 each and depositing Rs. 300 each in cash.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 and Messrs. Alreza and Gadgil for the other accused.

## "TIMES OF INDIA'S" CANARDS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"  
Sir,—Mr. Shivdasani has thoroughly exposed the canard published by "The Times of India" that the Bardoli peasants are in receipt of Rs. 5 lakhs monthly from their countrymen in South Africa. He has told us that what he said was that they received something like Rs. 5 lakhs yearly. But in spite of this contradiction, we find "The Times of India Weekly" of July 8, under the column "The Week in India," again repeating the canard. Indeed it has gone further and stated that the Bardoli people are getting a million sterling every year, which worked out in rupees will come to Rs. 133 lakhs. Mr. Valabhbhai Patel has told us that the Bardoli peasantry are indebted to the extent of a little less than a crore of rupees, and it is certainly a very interesting question as to where the 133 lakhs received every year by them has gone. We may be sure that the "Times of India" will be telling us that it is the nucleus of a fund to overthrow the British Raj, as nothing fantastic appears to be beyond its imagination.

Apparently your Bori Bunder contemporary has lost all sense of proportion and cares very little for facts. It's a pity, however, that there is no one in authority there to bring about a sense of responsibility in members of the editorial staff.—Yours, &c.,

FACTS, NOT FICTION, WANTED.

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

July 9.

Nohatan, Jones, London.  
Havildar, Balenforth, Calcutta.  
British Ambassador, Blenk, Abadan.  
Aquila, Zoppo, Genoa.  
Konderker, Coerkemp, Rotterdam.

### DEPARTURE.

July 10.

Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.

### LOADING.

July 9.

Steamer Massampur for Rangoon.

Steamer Karagoria for Durban.

Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.

Steamer Aquila for Genoa.

S.S. Nohatan:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Nohatan, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Havildar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Havildar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. British Ambassador:—The Anglo P. Oil Coy.'s steamer British Ambassador, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Konderker:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Konderker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Seindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

### ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Aquila:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Aquila, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

### EXPORTS.

July 9.

S.S. Moras for London:—47 cwt. sandalwood billets and chips, S. Nowrojee; case lizard skin, Alice Bros.; 10 tons white metal borings, P. Khien; 115 cwt. fairselred, M. Mowjee; 5 bds fox skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 11 bis carpets, Cox and King Ltd.; 1,068 cwt. gr. nut oil cakes, T. Travers and Son; 32 bjs cow hides, A. H. L. Tharia; 1 case goat skins, Allen Bros.; 17 bjs goat skins, 5 bjs sheep, H. R. Rahamanbhai; 14 bjs goat skins, M. Esmail; 270 cwt. kadiseed, E. Danner & Co.; 9 cwt. pisalchio nuts, A. Azizulla & Co.; 8 bds. carpets, H. Habibulla & Co.; 6 bds. carpets, St. Elisha & Co.; 4 bds. jakkal skins, H. A. Ebrahim & Co.

Amritsar, July 9.—One Gama, alleged to be a notorious cocaine smuggler, has been arrested at Lahore

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

**Latest Examination Successes**  
Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in nine different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D.Com.M.C. the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all the Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G.D.A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours. Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and Prizes were won during past years.

**CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR**  
THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Pooná, on monthly salary. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1928.

## A DISGRACE TO BOMBAY.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has disgraced the City by throwing out by a majority the modest proposal to give relief to the children of the strikers. In judging its action, it is necessary to bear in mind the extremely limited form of relief that was asked for. The Corporation was not asked to give relief to all the members of the families of the strikers but only to children under twelve years of age and that, too, not for an indefinite period but for one month only or for a lesser period if the strike ended in the meanwhile. A Corporation, which spends lakhs of rupees in building fine roads for the limousines of the idle rich to glide comfortably, has decided to refuse the expenditure of a paltry sum of Rs. 30,000 to save children from what is worse than death, starvation! The idea is unthinkable. But inhuman fact has proved to be more amazing than the worst thing of which one could imagine hard-headed and hard-hearted Capitalists and their parasites to be capable. If relief was given to the children under twelve by no stretch of imagination could it be construed as relief to the strikers or the women of their families, much less as a gesture of sympathy for the strikers. All the arguments that were advanced against the Corporation creating a precedent were, therefore, altogether irrelevant or beside the point. All that the Corporation was asked to do was, in the name of humanity, in the name of City's health, to relieve the tender children from the pangs of hunger. No body of responsible men and women would think of technical objections, even if such objections had any validity which, according to Counsel's opinion, did not exist in this particular case, if it had the means to perform this urgent humane duty. Mr. Boman Behram talked glibly of the Corporation not being a charitable institution and other speakers, for lack of a sensible argument, asked why if there was so much unemployment and suffering in the City, the Corporation should be asked only to give relief to the children of the strikers. Has not the Corporation given grants to Baby Weeks and to other charitable organisations and institutions? Were such silly questions asked when such grants were made in the past?

Thus, it is clear that in accepting Mr. Jannadas' amendment as modified by Mr. Nariman's amendment, the Corporation was not asked to create a precedent that would encourage strikers to-day or in the future. In rejecting this amendment,

## Enrol Now

for 1929 EXAMINATIONS in

Accountancy, Banking,  
Company Management,  
Secretarial Practice and  
Auditing

**Best Staff,  
Best Training,  
Best Results.**

If in doubt, ask any  
Commerce Student.

Apply for free Prospectus  
as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

## Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,  
Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

For forward contracts of  
Commonwealth Trust's

## Basel Mission Roofing Tiles

Apply to:—

**RAVAL & Co.,**  
13, Bank Street, Fort, : BOMBAY.  
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

took the dominant part in the discussion and the voting will lead the citizens of Bombay to only one conclusion, namely, that the millowners are not carrying on a clean fight. In the present, as in all industrial disputes, they have the superior advantages that the possession of wealth and influence always gives. Why should they have added to them the cruel advantage of subjecting the strikers to the agony of seeing their children starve—an advantage which public opinion will interpret as loading the dice against the strikers? The Corporation has, in refusing to feed starving children, spoken the mind not of the citizens of Bombay but of the millowners and their parasites. Its decision is a reminder to the citizens that it will speak for them truly only when the toiling masses are enfranchised.

### SOFTA FIRING.

The official enquiry into the Softa firing has resulted in the usual whitewashing of the Police authorities on the main issue. This is the more amazing in view of the fact that the Special Magistrate, who made the enquiry, has clearly found that the unfortunate tragedy would not have occurred but for the fact that the Police officials had misled both Hindus and Muslims as regards the interpretation of the understanding alleged to have been arrived at between the latter through their mediation. Again, the Special Magistrate has found that though a warning was given by the Police official in charge before firing took place, it was heard only by those who were near him. That the crowd was not very aggressive or threatening is, again, clear from the Magistrate's admission that it could have been dispersed without resort to firing if the Police had been equipped with lachrymose gas. In the face of these admissions Mr. Marten not only justifies the firing but says that it was not excessive in spite of the fact that the total number of rounds fired by the Police was 67 in the space of a little over a minute, that the casualties were 14 killed and 21 wounded and that the doctor who examined the wounded is reported to have informed him that one of them had received 18 gunshot wounds and two others had received 15! The Government of the Punjab have, for the present, refrained from placing on record their conclusions on the material contained in Mr. Marten's report, but they cannot expect the public to accept Mr. Marten's report or any conclusion they may draw from it at some future date. The public demands an independent enquiry in which non-officials are represented. In recent years the tendency on the part of the Police to resort to firing on mobs on the slightest provocation has grown to alarming extent. It can only be checked if either the law on the subject is brought in line with that prevailing in England or Police officials are made to realise that every case of firing will be investigated by an independent committee composed of non-officials as well as officials.

### BAD POLICY.

It is bad policy for the parents and guardians of students in India whose financial position enables them to send them abroad for further studies to favour the British universities, and Oxford and Cambridge in particular in preference to European universities. The Secretary of the Delhi Branch of the Students' Advisory Committee, who spent recently six months in England, reports, after return to India, that the rush for admissions at Oxford and Cambridge is so great that many applicants have to be refused. It is gratifying to learn that out of fourteen inquiries made at the Delhi Advisory Branch, eight were for engineering. This indicates a desire on the part of Indian youth willing and financially in a position to study abroad to discard literary and legal ambitions and help in advancing the industrial interests of their country. Oxford and Cambridge are good enough for those Indians who aspire to serve the British bureaucracy in India or to join the overworked legal profession. But for technical training Germany, France and America provide opportunities to Indian youth at smaller cost than in England.

### THE MILL STRIKE.

#### HOW JAPAN IS BENEFITING BY IT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."  
Sir.—The situation of the Mill strike in Bombay has been threatening to assume serious aspects. The strike has continued for practically three months. The workers and their children are starving. Do you think that in any civilized country, such a situation as the strike has created, would have been tolerated by society? The Government being alien, has practically done nothing to bring about a settlement between the workers and the employers. It is not in their interest to see the Mill industry

## HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS AMENDMENT BILL

### A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

(BY GOVIND V. LESHMUKH, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NAGPUR.)

About a year ago, Dr. Deshmukh, the President Mayor of Bombay, wrote in a special issue of "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading "Conscience or Custom?" a pathetic story emphasising the miseries of a Hindu woman arising from her disability to inherit property. The agitation thus started was shortly after intensively carried on in Nagpur and later on extensively throughout India by Shrimati Rameshri Nehru, the President of the Delhi branch of the Women's Educational League, through ladies who are members of the League. The public opinion has been so much roused on this question, that the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association, Poona, is circulating a bill prepared by its Secretaries, Messrs. D. W. Kathalay, B.A., LL.M., Advocate, Nagpur, and N. V. Bhondey, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Poona, for receiving suggestions which they promise will receive careful consideration.

#### THE PRESENT LAW.

The Ancient Rishis disqualified women from inheriting property not because of their sex but on account of their weakness to protect it. It might be a sound rule in those days when might was right; but as times changed and the society settled down to a comparatively peaceful life, the Rishis themselves modified this rule about the woman's holding and inheriting property as will be seen from the several kinds of Shridhan mentioned in Hindu law; and exceptions to the rule gradually made in case of the widow, daughter, mother, paternal grandmother, sister and a few others provided—and this is a big provision—provided there are no male members in the family. The law as it stands gives preference in the matter of inheritance to the distant agnates and excludes one's nearest relations such as a widow, a daughter, provided the family is joint. This is most unreasonable and most unnatural and in the existing stage of peaceful development of the society and when women are proving that they are men's equals in every walk of life, the law must be changed.

#### A CAUTIOUS PROPOSAL.

The authors of the bill have in making these most necessary changes proceeded on very cautious lines. They have not introduced any violent changes by drafting a bill on the lines of the Indian Succession Act or Parsee Succession Act. They have not destroyed the joint family system but modified it. They have kept a continuity with the past.

Some of the provisions in the bill will show that they have merely extended the salutary provisions of Hindu law as it exists to-day in one Province to other Provinces. Take for instance the rule of survivorship. It does not exist in Bengal but it exists in other Provinces. The result is that the widow of the deceased coparcener in any Province except Bengal has no right to the joint family property except that of maintenance to enforce which she has many a time to go to court and undergo endless trouble. Take another example. In Bengal if a case for inheritance by daughters arises, a daughter who has male issues excludes the daughter who has no male issues though she may stand badly in need of help. It is not so in other Provinces of India. Sections like 7 and 9 of the bill are sections which introduce a uniformity in law on the points referred to therein throughout British India. The right given to a female by section 11 to demand partition is absolutely a necessary one, otherwise unless and until the male coparceners are anxious to bring about a partition, the right enjoyed by the widow of a deceased coparcener in Bengal and which section 1 proposes to extend to widows in other Provinces would be a dead letter.

#### A WIDOW'S ESTATE.

The nature of the estate given to the females is another instance of the cautiousness of the framers of the bill. They have given to females 'A widow's estate'—which means she is not free to alienate the property except for legal necessity though she may enjoy it. Several objections were put before me to the granting of rights to women to inherit property. One of them was the misuse or abuse of property or reckless alienations thereof by females, in utter disregard of the

consequences which may follow to themselves or to their issues or relations. This objection has been met with in the bill by creating merely a widow's estate in favour of females. Section 6 of the bill however curtails the rights of such women as daughters and sisters in Bombay Presidency who when an opportunity for them arises to inherit, get an absolute interest in the property.

#### APOSTASY.

Another objection, which perhaps, either did not strike the framers of the bill or they did not hear but for which no remedy is provided for is Apostasy in the case of women. I would take all that these objectors have to say for granted—that the women are capricious, sentimental, weak in mind, and that it cannot be the intention of a deceased Hindu that property which has come to him from generations of Hindus should go to the Apostate—I would take all this for granted and make a provision on the lines of section 2 of the Hindu widows re-marriage Act and have a section in the bill declaring that a woman, who is otherwise entitled to inherit property will lose all her interest in it if she changes her religion. I would also suggest that there should be a provision in the bill that it shall not affect the Hindu Widow's Re-marriage Act and the Civil Marriage Amendment Act. A Hindu widow under the former Act wanting to re-marry loses all interest in her deceased husband's property after re-marriage. The women who marry under the latter Act are not governed by Hindu law, though they are Hindus, in the matter of inheritance or succession but by Indian Succession Act and those provisions should remain unaffected.

There is another objection also which the framers of the bill have tried to meet by section 14 which may require a recasting. The objection is that if you increase the number of shareholders in the property the evil of strangers stepping in as transferees of various portions of the property will also increase, and agriculture is not a paying concern with small holdings. This is met by section 14 of the bill.

Section 3 of the bill though a salutary one cannot be included in it under its present title for it relates to the execution of wills by male coparceners of a joint Hindu family. The word 'his' cannot also be taken to mean 'her' for a woman's estate under the present bill is a limited one and it terminates with her death. A provision like section 3 is a necessary one but it cannot in my opinion find place in this bill. This section should also be amended so as to cover the case of a gift.

#### UNNATURAL AND UNREASONABLE.

The bill is such that it ought to find a substantial support from all the Hindus. As I said it proceeds very cautiously in introducing reforms. It has gone very little further than either extending the prevailing reform in one part of India to the rest of it, or introducing a reform which the deceased coparcener could have brought about any time before his death, by taking advantage of the existing law but with a little formality and inconvenience. A Hindu coparcener could at any time make an unequivocal declaration to the rest of the male members joint with him that he wishes to be separate and from the moment the declaration is communicated to them he is separate though there may be no partition by metes and bounds and he can then make his wife, or daughter an heir or bequeath the property to anybody. There is nothing in law to prevent him from doing that; the coparceners cannot prevent him from carrying out his will. This is what section 3 of the bill does.

Is there any opposition to the bill useful—a bill which proceeds on most cautious lines? It is unnatural, unreasonable that a man's wife, daughters or the nearest relatives should be excluded in favour of the most distant agnates; or brothers should succeed to the property to the complete exclusion of the sisters or priority in death of coparceners without male issues should result in giving preference to the wife of the coparcener dying last over the wives of the rest who predeceased him. Let us be guided by justice, equity and good conscience in dealing with such questions.

in a prosperous condition. But is it not the duty of the millowners to bring about a settlement in the interest of the shareholders?

From inquiries I have made I have learnt that the shrewd Japanese have taken all the benefits of the present situation of the mill industry in Bombay. They have been since last month buying all the superior cotton available in Bombay at a cheap price. The stock of this cotton is now reaching Japan and it will return to India very soon in the form of manufactured article. Sooner or later our mills will have to be opened and when

they are working our Mill agents will be compelled to buy cotton of inferior quality at a higher price because cotton prices, owing to unfavourable American cotton crop are rising by leaps and bounds. The Japanese goods that will arrive in India in two or three months will be dumped in our markets at a cheaper price. I think the mill-owners understand these things better than lay men like me. To them I make a fervent appeal to consider the interests of the large number of shareholders and bring about a settlement of the present situation.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

## Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

On the preservation of our Colonies depends the continuance of our commercial marine, and on our commercial marine mainly depends our naval power, and on our naval power mainly depends the strength and supremacy of our arms.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

### Chinese Tariffs.

The announcement of new conditions regulating relations with Foreign Powers which the Nanking Government issued on Sunday is in harmony with the self-respecting attitude of Nationalist China. This is an attitude which expects the Foreign Powers to learn to respect and to reckon in all their dealings with the new Government. The old bullying methods must be replaced by conduct which will induce in the Chinese Government at Nanking the hope that the Powers are serious in their talk of helping the New China. The announcement says that the expired treaties shall be null and void. This is a point to which the Powers cannot possibly object. It also mentions that new treaties will be negotiated and that unexpired treaties will be revised diplomatically, and that foreigners in China shall enjoy equal rights with the Chinese. These are matters on which the Chinese Government will take a firm and determined stand and amongst the Powers, America and Germany at least will gladly support the Chinese contention.

### Trial of Strength.

The real trouble lies in the tail of the announcement. The Nationalist Government proposes to impose its own tariffs without consulting the Foreign Powers. There lies the trial of strength between the foreign bondholders who look to the allocation of certain items of revenue for satisfying their debts and expect their Governments to back them up and the Nationalists who maintain that in regard to these loan agreements the wishes of the Chinese Parliament and not the dictation of the Foreign Powers must be the deciding factor in revising the methods of repayment. It is becoming recognised in England that the Nationalists are "the most powerful party" in China and that they have more right to speak on behalf of China than any body else. It will be interesting to see how Britain deals with the new Chinese situation.

### Just Contention.

It is but natural for one who finds himself compulsorily prevented from either entering his own mother country or if he is permitted to enter it, is told that he is to remain there for a specified time like a convict let out into the jail yard for a walk, to feel deeply hurt at these restrictions. What had prevented the Government of India from allowing Dr. Sudhindra Bose, a distinguished son of India whose work as an educationist has won recognition in America, from visiting this country, it is hard to fathom. No explanation has yet been vouchsafed by them to this learned professor of their strange conduct but now that they have revised their original obstinate attitude, it should not be difficult for them to realise that they will be doing Dr. Bose belated but urgently necessary justice if they accede to his just contention that he must have an unrestricted visa to enable him to visit his motherland whenever he likes and to stay here permanently if he so chooses.

### United Protest.

The agitation amongst the Deccan agriculturists against the Small Holdings Bill and the Land Revenue Amendment Bill which are to be considered at the ensuing meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council is proceeding in Poona and other places in Maharashtra on organised lines. The educative effect upon the cultivators of the analysis of the case against the bills, supported by a volume of facts and figures which was a prominent feature in a recent issue of "Kesari," is bound to be great. It is an excellent move on the part of those who wish in the interests of the cultivators, to see the bills radically altered, to hold a conference at Poona to consider the measures and protest against the "Bardoli policy" of the Government of Bombay. A preliminary meeting to arrange for the holding of such a conference was held at Poona on Thursday last under the chairmanship of Mr. Shinde, the well-known social worker who has taken a prominent part in securing the so-called depressed classes elementary human rights. It is satisfactory to note that the meeting was attended by Brahmans as well as Non-Brahmins.

# OUR CALLOUS CITY FATHERS

## NO RELIEF TO STRIKERS' CHILDREN

### ARE CHILDREN STARVING?

### MESSRS. JEHANGIR PETIT AND MODY WANT TO KNOW

### STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION AND PROTEST

The mill strikers did not hold their usual meeting at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi on Monday, but went in a large number to the Esplanade Maidan with red flags and posters, and spent the day before the Municipal Office awaiting the result of the resolution of Dr. Choksy. The Municipal Commissioner as a precaution closed the main gates, and only those who had business were admitted in the Municipal premises. An arrangement was made for the representatives of the strikers and the mill-owners as well as the members of the public to sit in the Corporation Hall which presented a piquant appearance as both the rich and the poor were jumbled together in the civic hall where a question of importance affecting the strikers was to be decided.

Seeing the poor support they received in Bombay, some of the strike leaders left for Ahmedabad on Sunday night to raise funds for the benefit of the Bombay mill strikers. The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union gave a donation of Rs. 1,000 and the G. I. P. Railway General Union Rs. 200 towards the relief of the mill strikers.

After two hours' heated debate, the Municipal Corporation resolved not to give any help to the families of the strikers on Monday. It was a full-dress debate as the house was full and almost every member was seen in his seat to record his vote for or against the resolution. Even on budget days when items of crops of rupees are discussed the House has not been seen so full as it was on Monday. The mill strike had done at least one thing good that it had aroused the civic fathers to their sense of duty. The Corporation hall was packed to its utmost capacity by the visitors for whom special space was allotted. The representatives of the millowners

### NO SAFE SEAT IN PARLIAMENT?

#### DR. BESANT RETURNS TO INDIA

The "New India" says that Dr. Annie Besant has not yet been offered a safe seat in Parliament and she returns to India according to her original programme.

Dr. Besant was also invited, but they did not respond. The strike leaders heard the speeches with keen interest though they knew beforehand that there was very little hope for the strikers to get anything from a capitalist-ridden Corporation. The police had made special arrangement for maintaining law and order, and to prevent the onrush of the strikers all the main gates of the municipality were kept closed. The councillors were jeered and hooted by the strikers when they left but the day passed off without any untoward incident. The Corporation recorded report of the Committee and threw off the amendments to give relief to the children of the strikers even for one month. Mr. Boman Behram moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of giving relief to the families of millworkers in view of the misery and starvation prevailing amongst them on account of the continuance of the present mill strike be recorded. The report has already been published in the "Sunday Chronicle."

#### REASONS FOR REFUSING RELIEF.

Mr. Boman Behram made a vigorous speech in moving the resolution, and said there was a full-dress debate on the resolution of Dr. Choksy which was referred to a Committee. The Committee had thrashed out the resolution in its various aspects and hearings and gave considerable time, and energy in discussing the subject. They had arrived to the conclusion that no relief should be granted to the mill strikers. He regretted that Dr. Choksy and Mr. Jamanadas Mehta accused the Committee of adopting "dictatorial tactics." On the other hand they should have thanked the Committee for expeditiously submitting the report. Mr. Boman Behram then gave several reasons which prompted the Committee to come to that decision. Firstly, he said if relief was given to the strikers it would tantamount to a gesture of sympathy and would prolong the strike and also the consequent sufferings. Then, secondly, he said, no public body was expected to give relief of this kind. There was a strike in Calcutta but the Calcutta Corporation was not approached for help by the strikers. So far as he knew in Europe,

or in India, no public body like the municipality ever gave help to the strikers. Thirdly, he submitted, that the Corporation were the trustees of the ratepayers' money, and they could ill afford to waste their money for the relief of the strikers. The Municipal Corporation had already received a letter from the Landlords' Association protesting against giving any relief to the strikers. He also knew that the ratepayers also were opposed to giving such relief. The Corporation, therefore, could not be charitable at other people's money.

#### FLOOR OF CREATING PRECEDENT.

They had no right to spend any money, but if they were determined to render any help to the strikers he would suggest that an informal meeting of the citizens be called, and a public subscription list be opened to succour relief. Let it be called "The President's Fund" or "Lord Mayor's Fund" which should be subscribed to by the whole public of Bombay if they desired. Mr. Boman Behram failed to see why the Bombay Municipal Corporation were only signed out especially when there were so many other public bodies. There was the Bombay Port Trust, big and rich enough to render help. To his mind the Bombay Municipality was singled out simply to create a precedent. Supposing the employees of the Bombay Port Trust, or the Municipal sweepers struck work tomorrow, he asked if they would supply milk for their children? If the Municipal Corporation voted any such grant they would create a dangerous precedent. Besides there were 150,000 strikers, and did they seriously think that Rs. 1,000 per day would be sufficient for them? As a matter of fact, the strikers had lost Rs. 2 crores by way of wages and Rs. 1,000 per day would not touch the fringe of their distress.

Mr. Balubhai Desai: Then increase the amount.

Mr. Boman Behram: If you really want to help them give Rs. 50,000 per day but Rs. 1,000 is too small.

Continuing Mr. Boman Behram said there were hundreds and thousands of men without jobs for no fault of theirs and they would prefer starvation wages, but they would not get work.

They too would ask help from the Corporation, and he asked if the Corporation would be prepared to vote relief for them? He therefore, submitted that by doling they would simply fritter away the rate-payers' money and no useful purpose would be served. He hoped that the report would be recorded.

Mr. H. M. Chinoy seconded the proposition.

#### DR. CHOKSY'S FERVENT APPEAL FOR HELP.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved amendment that in view of the starvation and misery prevailing among the families of the mill strikers on account of the continuance of the present strike the Commissioner be authorised to spend Rs. 1,000 per day for providing food to them till the end of the strike. Dr. Choksy drew a harrowing picture of the will and woe and misery and starvation rampant in the north of the city owing to the continuance of the mill strike, and said the Corporation had a surplus balance of Rs. 56 lacs from which they could easily give this money. The Government had imposed the town duty, and the Corporation received Re. one per bale as their share. This amount was supposed to be spent for the improvement of slums, but instead of doing anything for the poor they had credited this amount to the general revenue. He therefore, appealed to the Corporation to leave aside party discipline and vote Rs. 1,000 per day for the relief of the strikers, as service of the people was the service of God.

Dr. M. B. Velkar seconded the amendment and said if the Corporation did not give relief it would be tantamount to showing sympathy towards the mill-owners. Besides the Municipal Act (section 63 K) empowered them to use money for the relief in case the health of the city was endangered.

#### "A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT."

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the amendment and said a very dangerous and mischievous principle was sought to be set in the Corporation. It was very well to say that there was starvation and misery in the city, but he asked was there any

### "PARLIAMENT OF BENGAL"

### GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

### CANVASSING FOR THE COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, July 9. There was a distinguished gathering of Calcutta citizens at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Council Chamber this morning. In addition to His Excellency the Governor, who performed the ceremony, and Lady Jackson, there were present the Mayor of Calcutta, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Executive Councilors and Ministers, Sir R. N. Mukherjee, Maharaja Tagore, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Sir Charles Tegart, Sir A. K. Ghuznavi and Sir Widdowby Carey.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Jackson were received by the Hon. Nawab Nawabali Chowdhuri Vice President of the Executive Council who in asking the Governor to lay the foundation stone of the Chamber said it would not only serve permanently to house the legislators of the Province but be regarded as a milestone in the progress of the administration of Bengal in His Excellency's regime.

### MAIN FEATURE OF NEW CHAMBER.

The main feature of the New Chamber will be a central chamber in the form of a horse shoe designed to seat 150 members which with comparatively minor alterations and additions could be enlarged to hold three hundred members. The Chamber has been designed with special regard to convenience in seating hearing and ventilation. It has been so designed that in the event of a second Chamber being required in the future such an one could be constructed alongside without detracting from the appearance of either building.

### PROVISION FOR COMMON PLATFORM

H. E. the Governor having declared the foundation well and truly laid, the Hon. Raja of Santosh President of the Bengal Legislative Council in a short speech hoped that the new Chamber, when constructed, would provide under its roof a common platform which would make it possible for Britishers and Indians to join together as colleagues and to work together in honorable cooperation for Greater Bengal.—A. P.

### GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

Laying the foundation stone of the new Bengal Council Chamber this morning, His Excellency the Governor said, "I venture to express the hope, not too extravagant I trust, that I may see the Parliament of Bengal sitting within this completed building of which I lay the foundation stone to-day working harmoniously under an advanced constitution, keeping before them as their main consideration the welfare of the people, and moving steadily forward up the road which may lead to the attainment of the goal of India's aspirations and to the glory of the British Empire." His Excellency added that a great responsibility rested on those who might be regarded as the leaders of political thought throughout India. "Much depends upon the assistance and co-operation given as to how soon and how satis-

### TERRIBLE TRAIN DISASTER

### ACCIDENT DUE TO REMOVAL OF RAILS

### MANY PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED

CALCUTTA, July 9. An official announcement says that several passengers were injured and some killed in an accident to a passenger train about eight miles from Howrah, on the East Indian Railway. The accident occurred at about 11 p.m. last night between Belur and Dankuni on the Howrah-Burdwan chord. The engine was derailed near a culvert, and the adjoining brake van and two following bogie carriages were telescoped. Two other bogie carriages were derailed and badly damaged. The cause of the accident is not yet known. A relief special with medical men and officers of the Howrah Division was promptly rushed to the scene. Trains on the Howrah-Burdwan chord have been diverted by the main line. Single line working is expected to be started shortly.—A. P.

### IS KILLED: 32 INJURED

CALCUTTA, July 9. Eighteen passengers were killed and thirty-two injured, eight of them seriously, when owing to removal of a rail No. 17 up Passenger train from Howrah was derailed between Belur and Dankuni stations, shortly before midnight on Sunday. The identity of the dead has not yet been completely established but it is known that driver of the train Belliethy of Asansol is among those who lost their lives. This mischief is considered to have been done deliberately. Some of the passengers who escaped with light injuries stated that the scene was agonising.—A. P.

### INJURED PERSONS REMOVED TO HOWRAH

CALCUTTA, July 9. The horror of the situation was enhanced by the agonising screams of the injured most of whom were crushed under one bogie in the dark hour. The majority of the passengers were asleep at the time of the accident. It took the railway staff some hours to clear away wreckage, and extract the dead and injured men. All the injured have been taken out and brought to Howrah and Medical aid administered. It is said that this is the third attempt at sabotage within the last three months and the attempt was intended to wreck the Punjab Mail which passed the scene of disaster.—A. P.

factorily the problem of India's political future can be solved. That general support for the Commission in their most complex and generous task which was hoped for throughout India has so far not been forthcoming, but I refuse to believe that this disinclination to face practical issues in a practical way on the part of some of the more prominent leaders can continue. I prefer to think that political wisdom and commonsense will eventually provide the means, through good-will and understanding of solving the problem of India's political future upon which depends the prosperity and the contentment of its people.—A. P.

## SIMON SHOW AND COUNCIL COMMITTEE

## HON. NAWAB N. CHAUDHURI ON BLISS OF CO-OPERATION!

### SWARAJIST OPPOSITION

### DEBATE IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, July 9. The attendance in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day which had been specially convened for a discussion of the resolution appointing a committee of the Legislative Council to assist the Statutory Commission was large and all the galleries were crowded.

Before the commencement of regular business the president referred to the deaths of five members and ex-members of the Council including that of the Maharaja of Nadia, the leader of the House and the Vice-President of the Executive Council. Mr. Bejoykrishna Chatterjee (Swarajist) then moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the serious situation that had arisen by reason of the inadequate grant made for the sufferers in the Balurghat famine.

The president said that he withheld his consent to the motion. Several Swarajist members of the house enquired

whether there was any other matter more serious than the saving of human life.

The president ordered them out remarking that famine was of slow growth and did not occur all of a sudden and the matter was not so very urgent as to upset the business of the house (cries of shame from the Swarajist members).

### SIMON COMMISSION AND COUNCIL COMMITTEE

After interpellations the Hon. Nawab Nawabali Chaudhuri, the leader of the House moved his resolution that steps should be taken to give effect to the proposal of the Statutory Commission and a Committee of the Legislative Council be appointed to assist the Commission.

The mover referred briefly to a matter of peculiar importance to Bengal, namely the disabilities imposed upon the province by the Mecon settlement. He said that in spite of the recommendation of the

## BARDOLI'S MIRACLE

## STRUGGLE BETWEEN SPIRIT OF POWER AND POWER OF SPIRIT

## GOVT. TO BEAT TACTFUL RETREAT?

## EXHORTATION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL CAUSE

Yet one more public meeting in connection with Bardoli Satyagraha was held under the auspices of the Gujarat Bandhu Samaj, at Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Monday evening, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, presiding. The meeting had attracted an over-floor gathering and great enthusiasm was in evidence from beginning to end. The speakers of the evening were late in coming to the meeting as they were busy with the meeting of the Corporation. The audience, in the meanwhile, were eagerly and anxiously awaiting the decision of the Corporation in regard to the question of granting relief to the starving children of mill-strikers.

### "THE HIDDEN HAND."

Mr. Balubhai Desai was the first to break the unhappy news that the Corporation had decided by a majority of 6 votes not to grant any relief. He then told the audience how a majority of their "City Fathers" had betrayed the cause of their famished children. References to the names of Corporation members who had voted against the popular cause were greeted with cries of "shame" by the audience that was evidently upset by the sad and unexpected news.

Coming to the question of the Bardoli Satyagraha, Mr. Balubhai Desai, referred to the mischievous propaganda which "The Times of India" was carrying on in its columns from day to day. He had no hesitation in saying, he added, that that propaganda was an inspired one. (Hear, hear.) In all those filthy, misleading and mischievous reports appearing in "The Times" he could trace the hidden hand of Government. (Cries of shame.) Proceeding, the speaker gave his hearers a graphic picture of the most wonderful organisation of the Satyagrahis in Bardoli. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, he remarked, was the "de facto" power in Bardoli Taluka.

Mr. Balubhai then made his usual appeal to the citizens of Bombay for five lakhs of rupees and ten thousand volunteers for the help of Bardoli peasants. Volunteers would be required, he said, when a pitched battle would be fought on the field of Bardoli. As regards relief they were trying to get money out of cinemas, dramas, concerts and other amusements. It was his own personal ambition, he added, that he would be able to raise a lakh of rupees through Gujarat Bandhu Samaj. In conclusion, he hoped that Bardoli was going to forge a new weapon with which the battle of Swaraj would be fought and won. (Applause.)

REACTIONARIES V. PROGRESSIVES. Mr. Jamanadas who followed, apologised to the audience for being late in coming to the meeting. Referring to the fight that was fought on the floor of the Corporation, he remarked, that it was a Homeric battle between the forces of reaction on one side and forces of progress on the other. They must be knowing, he proceeded, that during the Great War it was the doubtful privilege of the Germans to be called baby-killers but in the year 1928, a majority of their Corporation had wrested that privilege from the Germans. (Cries of shame.)

### "A VERITABLE PROPHET."

Adverting to the subject of the meeting, Mr. Jamanadas Mehta recalled the magnificent welcome that the youths of Bombay had accorded to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the most stirring words in which the Sardar had replied to the welcome. The voice of Vallabhbhai, the speaker went on to say, was not his own voice but through him spoke the hearts of 88,000 peasantry of Bardoli. For his part, he added, he was immensely struck by the remarkable sincerity and the prophetic vision of Sjt. Vallabhbhai. He had known Sjt. Vallabhbhai as a Home-ruler and as a non-co-operator but all his previous exploits paled into insignificance as compared with his latest achievement. (Applause.) The Vallabhbhai of 1928 was not the same old Vallabhbhai of non-co-operation days. He had turned out a veritable prophet. There would be only one end to the struggle which was led by a man who could evoke such a tremendous enthusiasm among the people and that end was a complete triumph of the cause for which the peasants of Bardoli were bleeding. (Continued applause.)

### AN UNMISTAKABLE PROOF.

The speaker then drew attention to the fact that even men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani who could not be accused of any extremism even in dream had given their considered opinion that the peasants of Bardoli were perfectly justified in their demand for a fresh and independent enquiry.

The time for round-table conference, Mr. Jamanadas Mehta proceeded, was now gone. The issue was quite clear and fundamental. It was a struggle between the spirit of power and the power of spirit, and they had now to see which of the two would succeed in the end. They were all on the

of the spirit of power and he had no doubt that the invincible spirit of Bardoli peasants would eventually triumph over the tyrannical power of the Government. (Loud applause.)

### BARDOLI'S MIRACLE.

Bardoli had done a miracle, the speaker asserted. Unarmed and undefended, the poor, helpless peasants of Bardoli had virtually paralysed the machinery of such a gigantic Government as the Indian bureaucracy. If that was not a miracle, he would say that they had no eyes to see a miracle. Continuing, Mr. Jamanadas said he saw signs in the atmosphere that Government were slowly thinking to resort to an honourable and courageous and without tactful retreat. They were itching for an opportunity to retrace their steps. He had heard rumours that in the meeting of the next session of the Council, Government would accept a resolution calling for a fresh enquiry into the enhanced assessment. Perhaps the historic retreat would be organised in this way a non-official member of the Council would make a motion recommending a fresh enquiry. Government would influence their officers and "Johukmis" either to remain absent on the occasion. Non-officials would be allowed to have their full say. The Member-in-Charge would then rise to give his reply and with the pomp and dignity characteristic of his office, he would declare that Government would be perfectly justified in not granting a fresh enquiry as they believed that the enquiry made by their officer was just and impartial, however, they would gladly appoint such a Committee if that was the pleasure of the House. (Laughter.) This would probably be the method, the speaker went on to say, in which the Government would march their forces back. The defeat would be there, even though Government would be the last to graciously admit it.

### A WARNING.

In five, Mr. Jamanadas Mehta warned the public against a "camouflage compromise." The settlement of the dispute,

### CALLED OFF UNCONDITIONALLY

### LILLOOAH STRIKE ENDS

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Lillooah strike has been called off unconditionally.—A. P.

he maintained, had to proceed on the conditions laid down by the Sardar of Bardoli. The following things must needs precede any attempt at a compromise.

(a) Unconditional release of prisoners who are convicted on false and made-up charges.

(b) Restoration of confiscated properties to the proper owners; and

(c) the restoration of forfeited lands.

### A NATIONAL CAUSE.

The speaker then exhorted the public not to stint sympathy and money for the great cause which though fought by the peasants of Bardoli was none the less national. (Loud applause.)

After several other speakers had addressed the meeting, the proceedings came to a close.

### BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

### PROCESSION ORGANISED FOR THURSDAY.

Having been invited by the fort residents, the members of the Bardoli Taluka Satyagraha Sahayak Committee and the fort Volunteer Corps are visiting the following places in a form of procession on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 7.30 a.m. and collect funds. The provision will start from Bazar Gate Naka Chowki and first go to Holi Chakla, Bazar Gate Street, Old Modikhana, Mint Road, and from there to Share Bazar.

### FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Committee has received the following further contributions:—Sundry collection by Nichaldas, Rs. 20; Rs. 10 by Gangashanker; Rs. 25 by Narharishanker; Rs. 100 by G. N. Desai; Rs. 42 by Dahyabhai; Rs. 25 by Ramechandra; Rs. 19 by Ambalal; Rs. 29 by Dalpatram from Swaminarayan Building tenants; Rs. 100 from Mataji; Rs. 49-5-0 Tulsidas Tejpal's Chawl Dadar, tenants, 2nd instalment; Rs. 3-4-0 by Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl's children; Rs. 447 by Chemists and Druggists 3rd and 4th instalments, Rs. 11 from Multani Gorbhandas Lakshimichand; Rs. 31 from Jasubhai Solicitor; Rs. 11 from Shivprasad Maknaji Desai; Rs. 50 from a Gentlemen; and Rs. 325 from Oomergam taluka people through Jamanadas M. Mehta first instalment.

## WOMAN HECKLER WALKS OUT

## DR. BESANT'S INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

## DEMAND FOR FULFILMENT OF THE PLEDGE

LONDON, July 8. Lecturing at Queen's Hall, Dr. Annie Besant pleaded for freedom and self-government for India, and said that India was still waiting for honoring the alleged promise of Mr. Lloyd George as Premier during the war, of self-determination for tropical as well as the White countries. The Lecturer's address was approved by a large majority of the audience, but a woman in the gallery frequently interrupted and hissed. She cried "shame" when Dr. Besant said "India does not want to break with England, but she is reaching the point, when she feels that she would rather break away than be broken". The interrupter later shouted "remember that you are in London now not in India," then banged down her seat, and departed.—Reuter.

## CASE UNDER AGE OF CONSENT ACT

## HIGH COURT ACQUITS ACCUSED

LAHORE, July 9. A case of alleged violation of the Age of Consent Act was disposed of at the High Court when Mr. Justice Addison heard a revision petition filed by a man named Bhagat Singh of Rawalpindi, against his conviction and sentence by the Sessions Judge of Montgomery under Section 376 I.P.C., and ordered, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the acquittal of the accused. The trial court sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 363 and 342 I.P.C. The charge against him being that he forcibly took away his nine year old wife from the custody of her mother who made a complaint to the police of alleged abduction and wrongful confinement. Two years after this complaint the accused was arrested in Montgomery District and tried under Section 376 I.P.C. During the course of the trial, the girl wife who was under twelve years of age, made a statement that the accused had been co-habiting with her, and the Magistrate who held the accused guilty under Section 376, thought the girl was his wife, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In appeal, the Sessions Judge reduced the sentence to one year. Finally, the accused appealed to the High Court, with the result stated above.—A. P.

## TO CELEBRATE "HINDU" JUBILEE

## REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FORMED

MADRAS, July 9. A representative committee consisting of persons belonging to various political associations was appointed at a public meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A., to concert measures to celebrate the jubilee of the "Hindu" in September in a fitting manner.—A. P.

## LOTTERY CASE AGAINST "TRIBUNE."

## REVISION PETITION IN HIGH COURT

LAHORE, July 9. Mr. Justice Addison at the High Court to-day heard the revision petition filed by the Editor and Printer of the "Tribune" against their conviction and sentence by the City Magistrate under Section 292 I.P.C. for the publication of an advertisement relating to an alleged unauthorised lottery. The accused had sentenced both the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each. The accused filed revision petitions before the Sessions Judge who recommended to the High Court the acquittal of the Editor Mr. Kalinath Ray on the ground that the latter had no concern with the publication of advertisements. His Lordship on hearing petitioners' counsel, ordered certified copies of the evidence recorded by the Magistrate to be filed within ten days and adjourned the case.—A. P.

## INTER-VARSITY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 9. In Inter-Varsity Cricket Match which commenced to-day at Lords' Cambridge going in first were all out for 292 runs. At the close of the days play Oxford had scored eight runs for the loss of no wicket.—Reuter.

## OUR CALLOUS CITY FATHERS

(Continued from previous page).

evidence to prove this statement from the authority of the Municipal executive? There was no report either from the Municipal Commissioner or the executive Health Officer that there was misery and starvation in the Bombay north and consequent danger to the public health. Until there was any such report from the Municipal executive, no member of the Corporation had the right to come to the conclusion that there was misery and danger and no forth, in the city. If the Municipal sweepers or workmen struck work to-morrow, again the Corporation would be faced with a similar resolution to vote grant for their families. Bombay was an industrial and commercial city and strike and labour struggle were bound to occur so far as modern conditions continued. The Municipal Corporation should not sit in judgment otherwise they would split themselves in several parties to the misfortune of the city. The right and proper attitude for the Corporation was not to pronounce their opinion on the Labour dispute. There was besides no evidence that there was danger to the city by the misery and starvation of the strikers.

Mr. Balubhai Desai—Go and see. Mr. Petit—I won't go and see. There is no such danger.

Mr. Petit continuing said even is there was danger to the city, was it desirable to give help to the strikers when the strikers had a remedy in their hands to go to work and save starvation? If to-day the Corporation created a precedent to-morrow they would have to give to the railway and port trust strikers. Besides, Rs. 1,000 per day would not give them real relief but give the strikers a moral support to prolong the strike.

## NOT A BAD PRECEDENT

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved another amendment that a relief of Rs. 1,000 per day be given to the children of the strikers upto 12 years of age, until the strike ended. Mr. Jamnadas said the Committee seemed to have made up its mind beforehand not to give relief, and, therefore, adopted a dilatory attitude. There was entirely no reason to get legal opinion. To match the deliberations of the Committee was a comedy if not a tragedy of circumstances. To give relief to the families of the strikers was not a bad precedent. In England after the War, the poor were supported for several years from public rates to pay house rent owing to the scarcity of houses. Every year there were some Baby Week experts who promoted Baby Week Shows for the benefit of the starving children. There were 20,000 children starving, and he appealed to Sir V. A. Dabholkar and others who took interest in Baby Week Shows to support the amendment. He had no sympathy for the strikers. He believed that the Labour trouble was largely due to the Government policy of exchange and, to Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Kikabhai Premchand who supported the Government policy. Mr. Joshi was responsible for the mill strike in Bombay than any other man, owing to his support to the exchange policy of Government. It was no use to talk of constitutionalism when children were dying of starvation.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded the amendment. He said they should not allow the children of the mill strikers to die of starvation, for perchance there might be amongst them some future Petits, Jamnadas Mehtas, Modys and Javies. (Laughter).

## LEADERS BLAMED.

Mr. H. M. Chowna was prompted by some of his friends to speak in Marathi and treated the Corporation to the accompaniment of a peel of laughter by speaking in "Parsi Marathi." He said if they interfered in the mill strike the Corporation would be asked to decide domestic quarrels between husbands and wives. He fully sympathised with the strikers but he would not vote any money from the municipal funds. The strike would have come to an end soon but there were some strike leaders who did not allow the men to go to work, and had posted women with brooms to assault them. He was sure that 99 per cent. of the strikers were ready to go to work but there were some extremist leaders who enjoyed their breakfast in the morning and then exhorted the strikers in Nagoo Savaji Wafiqi not to go to work, no matter if they starved to death. Mr. Chowna said these people were as obstruction in the way of settlement.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebhedini urged the House not to be led away by sentiment but to view the question as practical businessmen. He spoke on behalf of his electors of D Ward that they were against giving relief to the strikers.

## "A GLORIOUS DAY" FOR CORPORATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was a glorious day in the history of the Corpo-

ration that they were asked to give relief to the starving families of the strikers. If they did not give any such help in the past, it was an act of disgrace on the part of the Corporation. Replying to Mr. Petit, he said it did not require evidence to show that there was misery and starvation among the families of the strikers. They all knew very well that the mill operatives received only Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month. If they remained without work for two or three months there was bound to be misery and starvation unless they got money from South Africa at the rate of Rs. five lacs a month (Laughter). He, therefore, moved an amendment that relief should be given for one month or for a shorter period if the strike came to an end earlier.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta accepted this as his amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked if it was right for the Corporation to give relief. He cited counsel's opinion and said it was simply rubbish to say that the children were dying. There was no evidence to that effect. The executive health Officer till 30th June 1928 did not make any such report. It was clear from the speeches of the supporters of the amendments that they were out to create a precedent, and in case of any strike in future by the Sweepers or by the Railway or Port Trust men they would be in duty bound to help their families. There was no acute distress among the children, otherwise the Infant welfare centers would have given the necessary relief to the children.

## IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY.

Mr. B. G. Horniman and Balubhai Desai supported the amendments. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale pleaded in the name of humanity to support the amendments.

Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna said the councillors owed a solemn duty to the Corporation, and before voting they should very carefully consider what they were doing. If Dr. Choksey and others were keen in giving relief to the families of the strikers the best thing for them was to open a relief fund and raise subscriptions from their friends as well as put their hands in their pockets.

Mr. Nariman: will you subscribe? Sir Pheroze: Most certainly. Mr. Balubhai Desai: Then you will support the strike.

Sir Pheroze: Not from other people's funds. Sir Pheroze continuing advised them to start a Lord Mayo's Fund and also a Consultative Board to settle labour dispute and to end the strikes. The proposition to give relief to the families of the strikers was only a manoeuvre to carry favour with the crowd standing in the maidan and to catch their votes at the next elections. If the children of the strikers were dying why did the parents not go to work? The reason was that they were under the influence of a body of leaders with Bolshevik principles who required to be driven away from the strikers.

A closure was moved at this stage and the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was put to vote and declared lost by 35 against 42. A poll was demanded and it was again declared lost by 36 against 47. Dr. Choksey's amendment was then put to vote and was lost by 31 against 43. The original proposition was then carried by 46 votes against 31. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

## THE DIVISION LIST

The following is the Division list to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment.—

Ayes:—(1) Dr. Merchant (2) Mrs. Aravikabai Gokhale (3) Miss Lotowala (4) Mr. B. T. Desai (5) Mr. Parelkar (6) Mr. Borade (7) Mr. Narey (8) Mr. H. A. Lalji (9) Mr. Horniman (10) J. A. Lalji (11) Mr. J. Mehta (12) Dr. Choksey (13) Dr. Vora (14) Mr. P. Joseph (15) Mr. K. Dwarikadas (16) Mr. K. Master (17) Mr. Nariman (18) Mr. Parekh (19) Mr. Tairsee (20) Dr. Bulsara (21) Dr. Monzis (22) Dr. Vekkar (23) Dr. Savarkar (24) Mr. Sahasrabudhi (25) Dr. Meisberi (26) Mr. Vaidya (27) Mr. R. A. Gosey (28) Mr. Nolkajay (29) Mr. Silam (30) Mr. Mantri (31) Mr. Pupala (32) Mr. Chapsey (33) Mr. S. K. Shah (34) Mr. V. Shah (35) Mr. Pandit (36) Mr. Deshmukh.

Noes:—(1) Mr. Dintakar (2) Mr. Begmahomed (3) Mr. Pai (4) Mr. Arbutnot (5) Mr. Gamadia (6) Sir C. Ibrahim (7) Capt. Desouza (8) Sir D. Petit (9) Mr. Kheraj (10) Mr. Dalvi (11) Mr. Hirjeebhedini (12) Mr. F. I. Rahimtoollah (13) Mr. Billimoria (14) Dr. Henriques (11) Mr. H. M. Rahimtoollah (16) Mr. Chowra (17) Mr. Mody (18) Mr. I. Laxmilal (19) Mr. Ujamesy (20) Mr. Boman Behram (21) Mr. J. Petit (22) Khan Sahab K. Ibrahim (23) Dr. Dadachanji (24) Mr. Kelly (25) Dr. K. J. J. Cursetji (26) Mr. Ramji (27) Rao Bahadur M. Rajujah (28) Dr. Blani (29) Mr. Khan (30) Mr. Curtay (31) Dr. Javie (32) Mr. Nisim (33) Mr. N. M. Chinoy (34) Mr. Petch (35) Mr. Murzben (36) Sir P. C. Sethna (37) Mr. R. N. Chinoy (38) Mr. Bhatt (39) Mr. R. Pirbhoy (40) Mr. Barodwala (41) Mr. Sharp (42) Dr. Batiwala (43) Dr. S. Mehta (44) Sir V. Dabholkar (45) Mr. Chandavawar (46) Mr. V. Govindji and (47) Mr. Wallace.

## PROTEST MEETING IN THE MAIDAN

## CORPORATORS CENSURED

The strikers then held a protest meeting in the Esplanade maidan when Dr. J. N. Choksey presided. Mr. Mirajker proposed vote of censure against the Municipal

Corporation for throwing off the amendments of Dr. Choksey and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. Aasle, speaking on the resolution, advised the operatives to agitate to make the franchise for Rs. 5 and then to capture the Corporation. Mr. B. F. Bhargava asked the strikers if it was true that they wished to go to work and they all said "no". He asked if anybody prevented them from going to work and they again said "no." The resolution was carried with acclamation. The strikers who numbered about five thousand there went in a procession to Parel.

## RELIEF TO STRIKERS

The following amounts have been received by the Citizens' Textile Workers' Strike Relief Committee for the relief of families and children of textile workers on strike:—Rs. 185-0-0 Previously acknowledged Rs. 100-0-0 Mr. Amersi Harjivan, Rs. 100-0-0 Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, Rs. 25-0-0 one; Sympathiser, Rs. 25-0-0 Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Rs. 75-0-0 Hind Mahila Samaj Trough Mrs. Avantikabai Rs. 11-0-0 Samaj through Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Rs. 11-0-0 Mr. P. S. Bakhale, Rs. 20-0-0 Mr. V. L. Mehta, Total Rs. 541-0-0.

## FURTHER DONATIONS.

At the meeting of the Joint Mill Strike Committee held on Monday the following amounts as contributions to the Bombay Millworkers' Relief Fund were announced:—The Port Trust Employees' Union, Rs. 200/-; The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Rs. 200/- (1st instalment); and the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, Rs. 100/- (1st instalment); The Joint Mill Strike Committee is thankful to the said Unions for the fraternal help extended by them to the millworkers in their need of hour.

## UNSATISFACTORY RESPONSE TO S. I. R. W. COMMITTEE

MADRAS, July 9.

The S. I. R. Workmen's Committee which arrived at Madras has left owing to unsatisfactory response.—A. P.

## GOVT NOT TO INTERVENE

## JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE SITUATION

JAMSHEDPUR, July 8. The Government of Bihar have intimated through the Deputy Commissioner their decision not to intervene in the strike here. About 1,000 unskilled men and 1,500 workers under labour contractors are now at work. A picketer was arrested yesterday, on a charge of wrongful restraint and released on bail. Summons have been issued against two others on charges of trespass.—A. P.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

SIMLA, July 9.

The Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra, the Finance Member to the Government of India, has returned from Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab has proceeded on a short tour in the hills.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin leaves London on September 20th, lands at Bombay on October 5th and arrives here on October 7th.

The Simla society attended the wedding of Captain J. H. Taylor A.D.C. to the Viceroy with Miss Vere Atkinson, daughter of General Sir Edwin and Lady Atkinson at the Christ Church this afternoon.

Simla.—The Family Pension Fund Scheme for the Superior Services, other the F.O.S. which has been under consideration for a considerable time, is now nearly completed and the final decision and the announcement may be expected early in autumn.—A. P.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

## JANUARY, NEW YORK.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Previous Closing Rate | July 9. |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 22.13   |
| Difference            | 22.16   |
| To-day's Closing Rate | +0.03   |
| Difference            | 21.31   |
|                       | —82     |

## LIVERPOOL.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Previous Closing Rate | July 9. |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 11.67   |
| Difference            | 11.68   |
| To-day's Closing Rate | +0.01   |
| Difference            | 11.31   |
|                       | —36     |

Broach April/May Expectation 421 0 0

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Silver Ready     | London, July 9. |
| Lower            | 27 1 0          |
| Silver Forward   | 27 0 0          |
| Lower            | 27 0 0          |
| Tone of Market:— | Quiet.          |

## BOMBAY PRICES:

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1st Settlement | Bombay, July 9. |
| 2nd Settlement | 61 13 0         |
| Acres Report   | 61 12 0         |
|                | 46,695 Bearish. |

## SIMON SHOW AND COUNCIL COMMITTEE

(Continued from previous page).

Joint Parliamentary Committee, before the Reforms were introduced, of the case of Bengal for special consideration by the Government of India and their continued protests and appeals the position remained the same and their cries were in vain. But at last the opportunity had come. The Commission would examine the question of Meston Award as it operated in Bengal, and the legislature Committee had an unrivalled opportunity of presenting and enforcing their claims. It was true that opposition was likely to be made to the financial settlement revision but there was no better way of doing it than by associating to work with the Commission the best representatives they could select. If for none else, the speaker would commend the resolution to the House for this reason alone.

## THREE SETS OF AMENDMENTS.

By three sets of amendments, Swarajists wanted postponement of consideration of the resolution "sine die."

One Mahomedan group represented by Mr. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque, ex-Minister urged that the committee should be instructed to convey to the Commission that under the present conditions India is unfit for any system of representative Government.

Mr. Sarkar, Swarajist whip, moving his amendment said that the motive behind the enquiry was to publish abroad the defects in the Indian educational and commercial relations for which the British rule was responsible. Concluding he said: "Of late there has been most active playing on the part of Government which is resulting in a spectacle of a parliamentary freely brandished to give bail or threats in order to secure the support of this House."

The President asked Mr. Sarkar to delete this portion from his speech as it referred to the conduct of His Excellency. The speech by implication referred to the Governor and he asked the member not to make any reflections.

Mr. Sarkar said he did not name the Governor but if the President thought it did refer to the Governor, he was neither prepared to deny nor withdraw it.

The President said it was only his advice that no member should infringe his rights and if any member did not act up to his advice, he had nothing more to say.

Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-Huq said that the reason why Mussalmans were not boycotting the Commission was that they had better experience by following that policy. Mussalmans had been boycotting every Government institution with disastrous results while the other communities had benefited.

## "N. C. O. FUTURE."

Amidst opposition from the Swarajist benches Sir A. K. Guznavi opposed the four amendments urging postponement of the appointment of the Committee. He said that they were the outcome of a desire not to co-operate with the Commission. India could not hope to attain self-government by Non-Cooperation and he advised the Swarajists not to pursue a policy of negation.

Rai Jagannath Mazumdar Bahadur opposed the amendments amidst jeers from the Swarajist benches. There were two ways of attaining freedom he said, either by force or co-operation. As the former method was out of question, the only way left for them was to co-operate with the Government.

Khan Bahadur Ekramul Huq opposed the amendment. He said as the movement of boycott of the Commission had failed, it was the duty of the Council to co-operate with it.

Discussion had not concluded when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

## AGAINST SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

## MR. JOG'S CAMPAIGN

DHARWAR, July 8.

Mr. Jog, M.L.C., has been conducting a campaign against the Small Holdings Bill and the new amendment to the Land Revenue Code. Two meetings were held here yesterday at which Mr. Jog and other speakers explained the effects which the measures would have. Resolutions of protest were passed and at one of the meetings, Karnatak M.L.C.'s were given a mandate to oppose the bill.—A. P.

## CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING

Madras, July 9.—Information has been received from Calcutta that the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Congress will meet there on the 14th instant to consider preliminaries.—A. P.

## PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN

## NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

## LINKING AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA

PESHAWAR, July 7.

M. Clemenceau, believed to be the grandson of the famous French Premier of that name, accompanied by three French engineers, arrived at Peshawar some three days ago and left yesterday for Kabul. They have been specially invited by the Afghan Government to discuss, it is said, ways and means of improving and extending roads and communications in Afghanistan. They will also, it is learnt, discuss a project for the construction of a railway line in Afghanistan which, when completed, will virtually link up India with Afghanistan.

At present the only railway in Afghanistan is a metre gauge line about five miles in length which runs between old Kabul and new Kabul which city is better known as Dar-ul-Aman.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE OF HYDERABAD STATE.

## COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

SECUNDERABAD, July 8.

The latest report of the Customs Department of the Hyderabad State for the official year ended 5th October 1927 shows that the Customs revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 138,00,000, a decrease of eleven per cent. on the previous year's figure. The decrease is in the main attributed to a poor agricultural season. The revenue from imports decreased by four per cent. or rupees 66.87 lakhs due to a drop of about 25 per cent. in the prices of commodities, such as cloth, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, and accessories. The export revenue amounted to rupees 70.85 lakhs, lakhs, or a fall of sixteen per cent. due to failure of crops. The Octroi revenue was 3½ lakhs, or ten per cent. more than the previous figure.

## LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, I.C.S., retired Commissioner of Raipur who has completed his first year of office as Customs Commissioner, Hyderabad, concludes with the following observation: "What struck me most on taking over charge of the department was a general insubordination and a total lack of discipline in the staff—from the humble peon right up to the Superintendent, and it has been no easy matter to instill into a force of 5,400 some sense of discipline and order."—A. P.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 9.

In the share market jites ruled quiet after weekend due to lack of outside support and bear pressure. There was altogether little activity among bazar jobbers and business in heavy stocks was negligible. In coals beyond some enquiry for few selected stocks which were not met by holders tone generally remains quiet. In teas the undertone appears steady in absence of much business in more popular stocks there was nothing of outstanding interest reported. Government securities were quiet.—A. P.

## LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, July 9.

London.—In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether an inquiry had been held into the equipment and general preparedness for war of the Army in India and whether as a result of the inquiry any changes were contemplated.

Lord Winterton replied there was no foundation in statement of the Indian newspaper that the change of the Chief command in India could shortly be expected and assured the House that the Commander-in-Chief enjoyed full confidence of His Majesty's Government and Government of India.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Agreeing with the jury's unanimous verdict that Kazi Buzdar Rahman was guilty of murdering Mr. G. H. W. Davies, Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, Mr. A. E. Porter, Additional Sessions Judge, sentenced the prisoner to death. The jury held that Rahman was not so sound when committing the offence as not to understand what he was doing.—A. P.

BANGALORE, July 9.

Acting on the information supplied by hotel authorities the Mysore State Police have apprehended at the West End Hotel J. E. Guzdar of Messrs Guzdar and Company of Calcutta. Guzdar's person and belongings were searched and it is alleged Government currency notes worth four and a half lakhs of Rupees had been recovered. Guzdar has been placed under arrest pending extradition proceedings.—A. P.

## SIMON COMMISSION RESOLUTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

## AMENDMENT DISALLOWED BY PRESIDENT

"Forward" writes:—  
Babu Anulya Chandra Dutt M.L.C. of Hooghly has received a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council intimating that his amendment has been disallowed by the President on the grounds that it is not within the scope of the resolution and also as having the effect of a negative vote. The proposed amendment was in these terms:—

That the appointment of the Committee contemplated in the resolution be deferred till His Majesty's Government in England has recognised the right of the Indian people to determine their own constitution and the composition of the Statutory Commission has been so changed or modified as to enable the Indian people to exercise such right.

## AN APOLOGY

## SEQUEL TO PUBLICATION OF DEFAMATORY PAMPHLET

Mr. Tyabhai Moosaji Koicha had filed a complaint before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, offg. Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court against (1) Mahomedali Yusufali Modi (2) Saraswadevi Chowdari. (3) Najmuddin Mulla Suleman (4) E. A. Kazi charging them with defamation and abetment.

Mr. Mahomedali the first accused has now tendered to the following apology in writing to the complainant.

1. You have filed in the Esplanade Court complaints for defaming you in the pamphlet named Shariff Badmash alias "Koicha's Karastan" they being cases Nos. 1023 and 1024/S of 1927 and also a suit in the High Court for damages being suit No. 2553 of 1927.

2. I admit that your feelings are injured by what is falsely published in the pamphlet "Shariff Badmash" alias "Koicha's Karastan". I am really repentant for that offence and beg your pardon for the same.

3. I further admit that the publication in the aforesaid pamphlet were made at the instigation and advice of Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai Mandwiwalla and his brother Tyabhai Mahomedbhai Mandwiwalla. I know that two brothers have done this out of revenge and spite, the result of old family feuds, and that they used me as a tool to serve their purposes and that they spent all the money for printing and publishing the aforesaid pamphlets "Shariff Badmash" alias "Koicha's Karastan" and they purposely defamed through me by getting the said pamphlet published. Besides these two brothers and their friends prepared certain false documents and got the same printed in the aforesaid pamphlets. I now fully know and understand that the documents therein published are fabrications and false. I have also learnt from outsiders that you had filed a suit and a complaint in Bombay in respect of aforesaid pamphlet against Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai and myself and in these cases instead of defending myself Huseinbhai got these cases settled by paying you Rs. 5,000 in damages and expressing his regret.

4. I further also admit that the Civil suit in Cutch Mandvi Court filed by you was a true one and if the representative of the Nanddar Mullajisabab had not brought undue pressure on you to withdraw the said suit you would not have withdrawn it and your claim for marriage was also a true claim.

5. I further undertake not to repeat any defamatory allegations or defame you in future. I am a poor man and was misled by false hopes of monetary help etc., but I now learn to my costs that I have committed a great blunder in acting in this manner and I am extremely sorry for the same and I shall see that I shall not repeat such conduct in future.

By this writing all the matters both civil and criminal are settled.

I give you full right and liberty to publish this apology in papers or otherwise and also hand over to you all such documents in original if any are referred to in the pamphlet in question.

I further undertake to recall and hand over to you all pamphlets in circulation or sold or delivered by me to others as also those which are lying with me.

## RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC

## STRONG CASE FOR MR. HAJI'S BILL MADE OUT

## INDIAN MERCHANTS' LETTER TO GOVT

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has forwarded a letter dated July 2, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, Bombay, regarding the Reservation of the Coastal Traffic of India Bill by Mr. S. N. Haji, extracts from which are given below:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to inform you that my Committee are in favour of the principle of the Bill introduced by Mr. S. N. Haji in the Legislative Assembly to reserve the Coastal Trade of India to vessels owned and controlled by Indians.

The main principle underlying the Bill is one which has also been recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee for adoption by the Government of India if they wanted to satisfy what they themselves have recognised as a "perfectly legitimate" and a "perfectly natural desire" on the part of the people of India. As its terms of reference indicate that Committee was appointed "to consider what measures can usefully be taken" to create and develop an Indian Mercantile Marine. One of the principal measures recommended by that Committee to gain the end in view is "that the Indian Coasting Trade should be reserved for ships, the ownership and controlling interest in which are predominantly Indian" as is sought to be done by the Bill under consideration.

My Committee are aware that the principle of reservation has been opposed by the representatives of the British Shipping interests entrenched in the Indian Coastal Waters and by two successive Commerce Members of the Government of India.

It is India's birthright to reserve her coastal trade for her national vessels under relative British Legislation, under International Law, and even under her present day constitutional powers. Such being the case, there is no justification for the alarm raised by the Commerce Member, because no British Colony can prevent India from adopting a principle which is guaranteed to her by existing Law. Moreover, no British Colony will be led or rather misled to raise opposition to the Bill because no Colonial Shipping Company at all is however interested in the Coastal Trade of India.

## QUESTION OF TONNAGE.

As regards the fallacy regarding the inadequacy of the required tonnage if the licensed ships were limited by the requirements of the slack season alone, it is sufficient to say, that no such intention has ever been expressed by anyone conversant with the subject. However, it should be clearly understood that in the event of temporary periods of slack business, there will be nothing to bar the licensed ships from plying on the adjacent or distant routes of our overseas trade. It has never been the intention of the advocates of the Indian Mercantile Marine, that these ships of that Marine should be run only along the Indian Coast. We are all looking forward to the time when Indian ships will carry Indian products and manufactures to distant countries and bring back to India what she wants from foreign lands. It is, moreover, hoped that the development of Indian shipping under the reservation policy would be so great as to lead to its adequate participation in Ocean Trade. Indians with a large vision of the future of the country would welcome even such a small measure like the coasting Bill on the Statute Book, in the hope that their national ships would a little later be able to take a prominent part in the larger overseas trade of their country. It is, therefore, difficult to follow Sir Charles Innes, when he says that "I take it as axiomatic that if you close your coasting trade, your ships will be confined to their sheltered waters." The then Commerce Member seems to have forgotten that India's Reservation of her coastal trade does not allow another country to deprive her of the right to participate in the carrying of her foreign trade with that country. It is surprising that the Commerce Member does not seem to know the rights of a country with regard to Coastal Trade and Ocean Trade. The adoption of a policy of reservation by India cannot prevent the participation of Indian ships, say in the Indo-Japanese Trade. It would no doubt be different if Indian ships tried to get into the Japanese Coastal Trade which is reserved to the Japanese nationals, but there is no law—there can be no

law—either in Japan or in any other country preventing Ships of Indian participating in the Ocean Trade, which is as much theirs as hers.

## HOLLOWNESS OF SIR CHARLES' PLEA.

In the face of all these relevant facts and arguments it is difficult to see how any unbiased person can say that the trade and commerce of the country will suffer in case the monopolistic British Shipping interests are kept out of the Indian Coastal Trade. Really speaking the hollowness of this plea must have been clear to Sir Charles Innes himself, because he tries to strengthen it by saying, that as the principal Indian Shipping Company has its Headquarters in Bombay, the monies of Burma, Bengal and other Provinces would be drained into Bombay. Apart from the fallacies inherent in such an argument and the mischievous introduction of provincial jealousies in this matter, one would be justified in drawing the conclusion that Sir Charles Innes would not mind if the wealth of Burma, Bengal and other Provinces, together with that of Bombay went into the ever-commodating pockets of London. That a responsible Member of Government should have presented such a perverted view of the subject leads one to believe that he was the mouthpiece of British vested interests in India, when he spoke against the Reservation policy in the Legislative Assembly on 19th March 1926.

Under the circumstances, my Committee hold that Government should pay no heed to the speech of Sir Charles Innes. He has not succeeded in putting up a convincing case to show that a competent Committee had failed to do its duty when its main recommendation the policy of reservation has been based upon the practice and experience of all maritime countries of the world ensuring universal applicability and certainty of success, and has also received the unanimous approval of the Indian people.

## CASE FOR BILL MADE OUT.

My Committee, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government of India the urgent necessity for putting the Coastal Reservation Bill upon the Statute Book in the interests of India's trade, Commerce and Industries and for the provision of training facilities and employment of qualified Indian youths, which latter, in the opinion of my Committee, should be enforced by a definite Clause in the License in terms of the relative recommendation of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee; namely, "that the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the Joint Stock Company (public or private) or individual by whom it (licensed ship) is owned gives an undertaking in writing to take Indian apprentices for training subject to a minimum of 2 per ship, no line being compelled to take more than 60 apprentices all told. Provided further that such Joint Stock Company or individual Owner undertakes to employ qualified Indian Officers and Engineers as they become eligible, up to the extent of at least 50 per cent. of the total number of Officers and Engineers employed."

## REMOVAL OF "PRAJAMITRA" PRESS

## RUMOURS CONTRADICTED

A Mysore Press Communique states:—The rumour published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th July, 1928, to the effect that the "Prajamitra" press and its accessories were removed by the Director of Industries and Commerce under the immediate supervision of the Dewan, as also the statement contained in the "Veerakesari" and other newspapers that the Dewan personally visited the premises of the Press on the day the Press was removed are altogether without foundation, and the Publicity Officer is authorised to contradict them.

## THE OIL REPORT

## SIR P. GINWALA CONSULTING COMMERCE DEPT.

SIMLA, July 5.

The Simla Correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

Sir Pestonji Ginwala, President of the Tariff Board, is now in Simla discussing with the Commerce Department questions arising out of the Board's report on the subject of protection to oil industry.

While Sir Pestonji's views may be of help to Government, it is open to question whether the president of a semi-judicial body should thus confer with Government after the report had been submitted by the Board as a whole. The practice is not desirable in principle and is not fair to other members of the Board.

It is said the report is such as would not be affected materially by the arrangements which rival foreign oil concerns are reported to be making to avoid price war.

The Government of India's orders are expected to be ready before the Assembly session.

## A HARBOUR FOR KARNATAK

## BHATKAL OR KARWAR?

K. K. K. writes:—

Since Sir M. Vishveshwarayya proposed Bhatkal as a port for Mysore, the question is engaging the attention of all Karnatak as to whether it would be a suitable harbour for the whole of the province. The Government of Mysore also have adopted the Bhatkal scheme though they have said that they cannot proceed with it at present for want of funds. Out of the possible and safe ports on the west coast Bhatkal is undoubtedly the most convenient one so far as Mysore is concerned. There is however a difference of opinion in this respect some holding that Malpe would be better than Bhatkal. But we have now to consider whether Bhatkal which may be accepted by Mysore—a considerable portion of Karnatak—would satisfy the needs and advance the interests of the rest of the province also.

Mormogao, Karwar, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Malpe and Mangalore are the important harbours on the Karnatak coast. Of these Mormogao, which is a safe port has to be left out of account being in Portuguese territory. Bhatkal and Malpe will have to be connected by rail via Shimogga it being the nearest communication. High Sahyadri ranges intervene between the sea here and central Karnatak which for the most part is made up of the eastern portion of Dharwar and Belgaum districts, the so-called Southern Marhatta States, the whole of Bijapur and Bellary districts, the Kanarese speaking tracts of the Nizam's dominions and a portion of Andhra province adjoining it. This territory it must be noted is very rich in cotton cultivation, etc., growing as much as one-half of the gross Indian cotton produce. It will be seen that it will be difficult to connect this rich tract with either Bhatkal or Malpe with the result that Karnatak will have to be satisfied with depending on far off Bombay for her trade as at present.

Karwar would on the other hand be a most convenient port for the whole of Karnatak. Though the ghats intervene between central Karnatak and Karwar port also, the ghats here are not so high or difficult to cross. Moreover the course of the Kali river—more has its source on this side of the ghats—piercing the hills down to the sea would be of very great service to construct a railway line to Karwar along its bank. The distance to be so covered is only about 50 miles from Dandeli which is a short branch-line from Anavur on the Poona Bangalore route. The line would pass by Vallapur and via Lalgudi Falls collect with Karwar within half the time and trouble that would be required to reach Bhatkal or Malpe. This would bring Hubli (Dharwar) the centre of Karnatak and the chief market within about two hours' reach by a fast train from the port. Hubli is connected with all parts of Karnatak and India by through and fastest communications. The Kolar gold fields, Industry, the cotton trade of Hubli, Gadag, Bagalkot, Bellary and Advani, the new manganese industry of North Karnatak, and the trade in Masulipattam carpets, Nellore mica, Kadapa slabs, etc., would all flourish by Hubli thus becoming the trade centre.

Sir W. W. Hunter is of opinion that Karwar and Mormogao are the only two prospective good ports in addition to Bombay and Karachi on the west coast of India. Since the 16th century Karwar had been a busy port. Muslins, cotton fabrics and spices were the chief article of merchandise shipped from the port. North Canara was called the Queen of pepper. It was in the competition for this trade in Karwar between the English, the Portuguese and the Dutch in the 17th century that the port ultimately suffered. After North Canara came to be included in the Bombay Presidency Karwar again came to the fore. Government deputed an English Harbour Engineer to survey the Karwar harbour in 1852. The Engineer reported that the port was exceptionally protected from the monsoons and suggested that a Break-water one and half miles long may be constructed at the western opening of the bay whereby a harbour of four square miles and 32 feet in depth would be easily available. In 1860 an improvement of the harbour was undertaken accordingly and a Wharf built. The Light House at Deogad was also constructed. Materials for a screw-pile pier had arrived but the same being then found unworkable and poor pariers regarding Mormogao having in the meantime commenced the project was given up. About the year 1870 the laying of a railway line to Karwar was also under contemplation. Trading corporations had immediately started constructing a number of godowns, etc. at the port. But owing to the pact with the Portuguese Government the idea was ultimately given up thus consigning Karwar to the backwoods.

Karwar is not only a most convenient port for the trade of Karnatak and easily accessible, but it is the only natural, good and safe harbour on the west coast between Bombay and Cochin during the monsoons. The sea has pierced into the land on the south-eastern side of the coast at Karwar and the flood running into the sea on the south-western side of it is an effective

barrier to the monsoons. The Oyster Rocks Islands are situated at the mouth of the bay which faces the south-western direction. Karwar is thus more favourably situated than either Bhatkal or Malpe. Karwar bay is also remarkable for its scenery. Poet Rabindranath Tagore is always very deeply touched at the recollection of Karwar.

A harbour for Karnatak is one of the essentials for the progress of this province both materially and morally. Andhra has got a harbour in Vizagpatam; the Tamils have got one in Madras; Kerala will soon have Cochin; Maharashtra and Gujerath have got Bombay and Oka; Sind and Punjab have got Karachi; U. P. and Bengal have Calcutta, Karnatak can have also an equal harbour in Karwar. Will the people of Karnatak and those interested in their prosperity take heed?

## BARDOLI COMMITTEE AT WORK

## SEVERAL STATEMENTS TAKEN

BARDOLI, July 8.

The Secretary of the Bardoli Committee accompanied by Mr. Pershottam Trikand and Mr. Masfata Plesader, Surat arrived at Bardoli yesterday morning. After taking the statements of several witnesses, they proceeded to Valod by the afternoon train. On their way to Valod at Bajipura, they inspected the premises of the now famous Virchand Chenaji and Virchand Khumaji which had been broken open by the Japti officers. From Valod they proceeded to Siker and also inspected some houses the doors of which had been broken open or attempted to be broken open by the Japti officers. This morning they visited Vedhi one of the Ranipara centres.

After returning to Bardoli, they took the statements of several persons who intend to give evidence before the Committee when it meets next week on the 14th and 15th instant.—Free Press.

## SUPPORT FROM FAR AND NEAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 7.

The Youths of Surat have now taken up in right earnest the cause of the Bardoli peasants. This fact was demonstrated at the meeting of the Students of the M. T. B. Arts College to-day presided over by Mr. B. G. Mehta when in all enthusiasm and assembling in large numbers, they passed the following resolution to be sent to the Collector, Surat, to the Commissioner N. D. and to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel.

## RESOLUTION.

"Looking to all the facts regarding the Revision Settlement of the Bardoli Taluka, this meeting of the students of the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat believes that the demands of the peasants of Bardoli for a fresh independent and impartial inquiry is unanswerable. This meeting therefore, while supporting the Bardoli peasants and their demands condemns the coercive actions taken by Government to put down the Bardoli peasants' movement. This meeting further expresses its admiration at the unique patience and heroism displayed by the peasants of Bardoli in bearing all the sufferings due to the illegal and inhuman actions on the part of 'Japti' officers. They also appointed a Committee to collect funds in aid of the peasants' Satyagraha, and to make preparations for celebrating a 'Youth day' in Surat.

## MEETING IN D. I. KHAN

A public meeting of the D. I. Khan citizens held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee unanimously passed the following resolution on the 3rd July:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Dera Ismail Khan heartily congratulates the Bardoli Satyagrahis and their revered and self-sacrificing leaders Shriji V. B. Patel and Abbas Tyabji and others for their brave stand during their present non-violent fight with the Government and earnestly prays for their glorious success as a stepping stone towards the attainment of Swarajya. This meeting strongly condemns the Government's present callous attitude in ignoring the just and reasonable demands of the Bardoli peasants.

This meeting further congratulates Shriji V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly for his remarkable independence and munificent gift of Rs. 1000/- p.m. to Bardoli Satyagrahis and strongly deprecates the contemptible propaganda started by the Anglo Indian Press against his action. A sum of two hundred Rupees has been collected and remitted to Shriji V. B. Patel.

## BIRTH PLACE OF BUDDHA

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN ORISSA

CALCUTTA, July 8.

An inscription by Asoka, recording "this is the birthplace of Buddha" has been discovered in Orissa. It is believed to have been transported to Orissa from Nepal or Terai, where the birthplace of Buddha has been definitely located. It is understood that a second inscription has also been discovered near Bhubaneswar, in Orissa, containing substantially the same text. It is now in private possession.—A. P.

## OUR MLLAYAN LETTER

## WOMAN MARRIES A WOMAN!

## HAPPY "MARRIAGE" ENDS BY

## VILLAIN'S BULLET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR (F. M. States), June 28.

It is regrettable to find that the F. M. S. Government has not yet cared to look after the claims of an Indian to be placed on the Federated Malay States Railway Board. The Malay States Railway is a Government institution and not a limited concern, and there are members from the European fold in majority including a prominent Chinese in the person of the Hon. Mr. Wong Yick Tong. I think that Indians have a strong claim for membership on the Board which cannot be overlooked any longer. The greatest services rendered by the Indian community to the Railways of this country are well-known which accounts for a large number of the Indians in the service of the Railway. In every branch of the Railway administration the Indian has a share, and they are holding offices of various grades. A substantial revenue is also added to the Railways from the travelling fares of Indians. With all these, it is only just and fair that the authorities should see that an Indian is chosen to be on the Board. The Government of India cannot ignore this long-felt want of Indians in Malaya.

## AN UNNATURAL MARRIAGE.

A very strange case from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is reported, viz.: the murder of a woman named Nang Joy, a Siamese (aged 32), who married another woman named Nangsao Thom only a few months ago.

The interesting part of this strange case is that Nang Joy, who was an elderly woman, married a damsel named Nangsao Thom, aged 26, a strange unnatural matrimonial alliance that will be read with interest and amazement by all. The marriage was celebrated with all pomp, five Buddhist priests in dazzling robes participating in the ceremonies. All ceremonies, according to Buddhist rites, were performed and this strange wedding created a widespread sensation in Bangkok and the neighbourhood.

Nang Joy was the wife of a handsome Naval Officer, and it is not known whether the officer divorced her later. According to Nang Joy's statement, it appears that her neighbours advanced her money frequently, although they knew that she was the wife of the Naval Officer. As a consequence to the increasing troubles from the neighbours, the officer had to leave Bangkok for Sand Sagorn, as he thought that there was danger to his life also.

Nang Joy did not follow her husband because she had a lovely young brother and a fruit garden to look after. She, however, was determined not to marry in future, when one fortune-teller advised her to marry a woman in order to make herself happy. Nang Joy accordingly began to look for a girl who would become her "wife." Nangsao Thom, a damsel who was Nang Joy's playmate from childhood, agreed to this marriage, if her parents were willing. The parents having agreed at last, this marriage took place, whereby the "couple" became very happy, when last week an unknown villain shot Nang Joy from the dark.

## S. S. COUNCIL NOMINATION.

For the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. P. K. Nambiar, an Indian is to be appointed to the Straits Settlement Legislative Council about which I have already referred in one of my previous letters. There are local papers, both European and Asiatic, that make some suggestions and advocate the nomination of men who are alleged to be nearer and dearer to them. After a very careful study of the Indian personalities, now resident in the Straits Settlements, I think that the Government can make no better nomination than that of Mr. Namazie, a wealthy Bombay Muslim gentleman of Singapore who plays a great part in the affairs of the country. Mr. Namazie's varied activities in the interests of Indians in the Straits Settlements are too well known to need any repetition here.

## HON. DR. DOWDEN.

In the sudden demise of the Hon. Dr. Dowden from heart-failure, Malaya loses one of its ablest Medical Officers who was doing some good work in general until he was taken ill very recently. He was about to proceed to England on leave when suddenly he expired on Saturday last. I understand that the Doctor's post of Principal Medical Officer will not be retained but will be amalgamated with the S. S. Government, and there will be only one Chief Medical Officer for the Colony and the F. M. S.

### Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.



Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter. Apply to—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, vizianagram City.

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..Rs. 3,36,00,000  
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,68,00,000  
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.  
LOCAL BRANCHES:—  
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.

BRANCHES:—  
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.

London Agents:—  
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.  
Agents in America:—  
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York.

Agents in Germany:—  
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.  
R. P. MASANI  
Manager.

### Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strong Pure white English nettings ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES

Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

Square Netting. Round Netting.  
Rs. each. Rs. each  
6ft. x 3 ft. x 4 ft. 5/8 6/6  
6ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. 6/8 7/2  
7ft. x 5 ft. x 5 ft. 8/4 9/8

PACKING FREE. POSTAGE EXTRA  
Any other size or quality to order.  
Special Discount for Trade.

THE UNION TRADING CO.  
166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

### Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using  
**ZANDU'S Draksha-Asava**

Mridvikarishtha-Sharadghar  
M. Ch. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain  
Fatigued and Depressed?  
Why not try from to-day?

**ZANDU'S Draksha-Asava**

The Well-known  
Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

**ZANDU**

Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.  
Sayani Road BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,  
Kalbadevi BOMBAY 2

1 lb. As. 13. 1 lb. Rs. 1-8. 1 1/2 lb. Rs. 2

### THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—  
**S. B. CARDMASTER,**  
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

### SETTLEMENT AT LAST

#### HINDU-MUSLIM PACT AT BARISAL

##### MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

BARISAL, July 7.

The difference between the Hindus and the Muhammadans regarding the right to take processions with music along the public thoroughfares before mosques have been settled. The leaders of both the communities having signed, in the presence of the District Magistrate, a declaration to the effect that every member of the public has the right to take processions with music along all public thoroughfares in the district at all hours, subject to the statutory powers of the District Magistrate regarding the control of such processions, and that each community will strive to promote and maintain good feeling among all classes of the people.

The signatories include Mr. Saindra Nath Sen, the released leader of the Patna-khali satyagraha.—A. P.

#### FUTURE OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

##### MAJOR ORMSBY-GORE OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, July 8.

Interviewed by Reuter, on his return from the tour of Ceylon, Malaya and Java, investigating agricultural progress and research in the tropics, public health questions and education systems, Major Ormsby-Gore singled out the Javanese sugar industry as probably the best conducted industry in the tropics. He considered that the public health work of Malaya was outstanding, but the Dutch Indies were definitely ahead of Malaya in the matter of agricultural research. He found vernacular education in Malaya excellent, but English education needed development. Educational development in Ceylon particularly the Government Training College, Colombo, had placed Ceylon in the foremost rank of the British Colonies. Mr. Ormsby-Gore was gratified at the facilities given him by the Dutch Government in Java. He was convinced as regards the future of rubber, that with new developments, particularly budgrafting, plantations in the British possessions had as good future in the open competition, as they ever have had under artificial restriction.—Reuter's Special.

#### OVERSEAS WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

##### PRINCIPLE OF THE NEW SCHEME

LONDON, July 9.

What purports to be the outline of the main principle of the scheme to be submitted to the Governments concerned for the future working of the Overseas wireless and cable communications is published by the "Morning Post" which understands, that under the scheme, Governments will sell their cables outright for cash and lease, for a definite number of years the beam stations, while retaining the wireless telephone service. The Post Office will operate the latter, though this will involve the use of the beam stations. New "Communications" Company will be formed with two members approved by the Government. Dominions will be represented on the Advisory Council which will review matters of policy and distribution of earnings. Fifty per cent. of any profit exceeding the present level will be applied to the reduction of charges levied from the public, or to the development of additional facilities.—Reuter.

#### INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

##### BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."  
Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be so kind, as to make the following correction in the report appearing in to-day's issue of your paper regarding the benefit performance organised by me as Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society in aid of the extra comforts fund of that body.

The contribution received from Mr. Pavri, Principal of the Esplanade High School, was Rs. 151 and not only 51. The last named contributor in the report was Mr. A. S. Narielwalla, who along with Mrs. Narielwalla contributed Rs. 50.

It will interest the public to know that Principal Pavri's contribution was from the "poor box," maintained in his school, out of which many institutions are liberally helped from time to time.

Other note-worthy contributions were of Rs. 110-6-0 and Rs. 101 from the Imperial Cinema and Mr. Madhawji G. Pasta, proprietor of the Jagdish Film Coy. respectively. Great credit is due to Mr. Mahomedally Rangwalla, J.P., of the Imperial Cinema for giving the benefit of the show to the Red Cross and for getting donations from his friends—aggregating Rs. 260 over and above his donation of Rs. 110-6-0 on behalf of the Imperial Cinema.—Yours, etc.,

KHADAJA SHUFFI TYABZ.

Canar Manzil,  
Khetwadi Main Road,  
Jul. 7

### SIMON BOYCOTT

#### THE FIGHT THICKENS

##### NEED FOR INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA

The "Maharatta" writes:—

It is but quite natural that Sir John Simon should express his gratification at the co-operation offered by the Punjab Council Committee, by means of a special letter. The papers and other relevant material so far gathered are directed to be sent to this Committee. Sir John further assured the Committee of his warm satisfaction at the prospect of sharing with them the all-important work which lies ahead. The Muslims have already organised a special representative association for preparing their case to be put before the Commission and under the blessings of the Aga Khan the Muslims have begun the work of co-operation with great enthusiasm. The fight between the boycotters and the co-operators, thus, threatens to thicken all over India. Resolutions of co-operation and formation of Council Committees are due to come up before Bengal, the C. P., Bombay and other legislatures within a month or two and from to-day both the parties, the latter of course backed by Government, are busy consolidating their forces. No means is found ignoble enough to discredit the boycotters and to divide their ranks. The Responsivists led by Messrs. Aney and Khaparde have had their share of this misrepresentation. It was stated that they were trying to get the boycott relaxed. The President of the Bharat Responsivist Party, however, has sharply contradicted such mischievous canards. Mr. Aney's words deserve to be quoted: "I have declared my attitude towards the Simon Commission in the most unambiguous terms immediately after its announcement and no temptation of provincial autonomy can possibly dissuade me from the path of boycott which, in my opinion, requires to be tightened more and more in view of the growing callousness of the Government to the unanimous protests of the nation against the appointment of the Commission."

After this clear declaration of the policy and also after the statement issued some days ago by Mr. Jayakar there ought to be no misunderstanding or doubt about the attitude of the Responsivist Party. The co-operators may well rest assured that any thought of such flirtation with it is bound to land them into ridicule and disappointment. The Nationalists stand on a much firmer ground as regards the boycott than the Commission and its friends imagine or even the Moderates among the boycotters imagine. No paltry concession can induce them away from boycott. The concession, if there is to be a concession, must be the concession of the right of self-determination, the right of Swarajya. No lesser concession can bring them down from the high and noble pedestal of self-respect. Boycotters in the various legislatures ought to be on their guard. For Government will not stop at any means to carry out their policy of 'divide and rule.' The Congressmen and Liberals are of course committed to it. The field for hunting that will remain for Government will be the non-descripts. In Bengal and the C. P. the boycotters have to be extremely cautious, because a member here or there turns the balance on one side or the other. The task of Bombay boycotters is one of the most difficult. The 'dumb, driven cattle' of Sind will be ready to lead the funeral march of the boycott to its grave. The Non-Brahmans too will most probably be ready to bring up the rear of this mournful procession. The question of co-operation with the Commission is also to be re-opened in the Simla session of the Assembly in the light of the new concessions and Raja Raghunandan Prasad of Bihar has taken upon himself the honourable duty of bringing shame on the Assembly which has once decided on an emphatic boycott. We have no doubt that the Assembly of stalwart Nationalists and honest Liberals—both boycotters—will give the Raja his due.

Whatever is done or not done by the several legislatures, all-India propaganda for boycott is the immediate necessity. Only after three months the Commission puts its foot on the Indian soil. While Government and co-operators are busy organising co-operation with the Commission, the boycotters are relying on the dormant good sense of the people. But this will not do. The Congress and the Liberal federation must undertake an immediate boycott-tour of India. The duty of the Congress at least is clear and insistent. If necessary, a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be held to devise and organise the propaganda of boycott. The time at our disposal is short. It must be fully used for the purposes of boycott-propaganda. The co-operation of the Punjab Council Committee, the overthrow of boycott by Non-Brahmans, the continuous preparation of Muslims for co-operation and such other facts of the day are likely to have a demoralising effect on the boycott. The process of demoralisation, when it once sets in, is difficult of arresting. Hence the urgency of boycott-propaganda. If the Congress remains inactive in these circumstances, it will fail to discharge one of its

## "Rub It In" for ACHES & PAINS

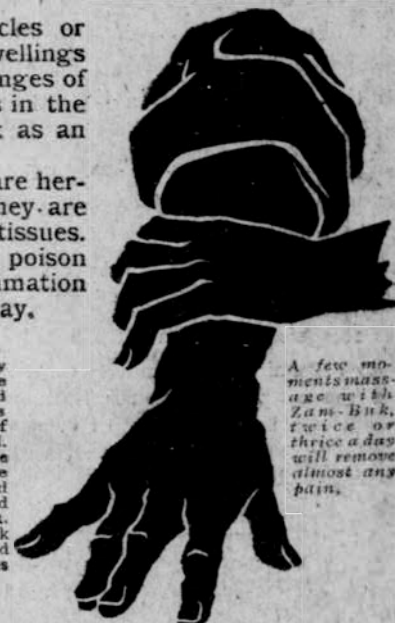
To remove stiffness in muscles or joints—to relieve sprains, swellings and strains—to stop sharp twinges of rheumatism, sciatica, or pains in the back and chest, use Zam-Buk as an embrocation—"Rub It In."

This great balm contains rare herbal essences so refined that they are absorbed naturally into the tissues. Zam-Buk quickly drives out poison and pain; it removes inflammation and soreness in a wonderful way.

Rheumatism.—"I suffered terribly from rheumatism," writes Mr. M. A. Hussain, of Bala Hukal's Lane, Ballygunge, P.O. Calcutta. "Although I had medical treatment for over six months, my condition failed to improve. Zam-Buk, however, rubbed into my aching limbs, soon drove out all pain and banished the trouble completely."

Sprained Ankle.—"When I severely sprained my ankle the doctor prescribed Zam-Buk," writes Miss S. J. Chatterjee, of Hughes Rd., Grant Rd., P.O. Bombay. "He told me I would have saved much worry and expense if I had used Zam-Buk at first. Now I keep Zam-Buk handy and depend upon it for all injuries and skin troubles."

A few moments' massage with Zam-Buk twice or thrice a day will remove almost any pain.



Re. One or Rs. 24 per box. All chemists and medicine vendors

**Zam-Buk**  
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.



"I have found Sanatogen a most dependable creator and conservator of bodily and mental energy," writes a physician in the "Medical Echo," (Jan. 1925).

### Like Young Blood in Your Veins

COME to your leisure hours brisk and vivacious. Take Sanatogen, which fills you with splendid health and energy, and makes you fit to work all day without fatigue. Sanatogen is a mighty nerve food—a wonderful creator of vitality—recharging every cell of your body with the proper supply of health-giving substances.

Begin taking Sanatogen to-day, almost immediately you will feel a new energy, and a new joy in life. Your work will no longer "fag you out," and you will be "fit and fresh" at the close of the day's duties to enjoy your leisure.

**SANATOGEN**  
The True Tonic-Food

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.



### Two exclusive features of the Bombay Chronicle

#### 1. Science and Invention

Original thoughts gleaned from the master scientists and inventors of the world, no scissors and paste here please.

#### 2. Advertisers' Thesaurus

The advertisers have contributed as much to our revenue as the subscribers and we believe the time has arrived for us to offer them some direct help towards changing the readers of their advertising into the buyers of their merchandise or service.

**Bombay Chronicle.**



See this trademark and know that the bicycle is a genuine

**RALEIGH**  
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Your protection against imitations of the only bicycle in the world built entirely of steel and guaranteed for ever.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,  
215, Bombay Road, Fort. : : : BOMBAY.



"That's right my boy" says Mr. Neverlate. "Your choice of a WEST END WATCH shows you are as keen on having a reliable time-keeper on your wrist as you are upon having a reliable partner on the tennis court."

"WEST END WATCHES have never been beaten—they don't give points away to any other watches in the world. Why? Because they are made by skilled workmen real professionals in the art of watch-making—there's nothing of the amateur touch about them. They are made to stand up to all the hard wear that sportsmen subject them to, and to the severe conditions imposed on them by the Indian climate."

**"MATCHLESS"**  
Keyless Lever Watch.  
NICKEL  
Rs 22

**West End Watch Co.**  
Illustrated Catalogue FREE

*The Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.*  
Head Office—19, Canning Street, : : CALCUTTA.

Figures for the last Quinquennium.

|                 | 1923.         | 1924.         | 1925.         | 1926.         | 1927.         |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Policies Issued | Rs. 483,000/- | Rs. 523,000/- | Rs. 479,750/- | Rs. 531,300/- | Rs. 714,500/- |
| Premium Income  | Rs. 56,907/-  | Rs. 65,722/-  | Rs. 76,233/-  | Rs. 82,076/-  | Rs. 129,740/- |
| Life Fund       | Rs. 23,394/-  | Rs. 50,988/-  | Rs. 78,855/-  | Rs. 108,708/- | Rs. 234,000/- |
| Paid-up Capital | Rs. 35,398/-  | Rs. 52,268/-  | Rs. 53,841/-  | Rs. 57,230/-  | Rs. 108,435/- |

Most Liberal Policy Conditions. Low Premium Rates. Permanent Disability Benefit and Investment Bonds are Special Features. Look for Divisible Surplus at the ensuing Valuation now being made in England. Wanted energetic agents on Liberal Remuneration. Apply to:

Messrs.  
**Uganda Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.**  
Sole Agents, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



**MARIANI TONIC WINE**  
MADAMOISELLE JANEMARNAO  
LYRIC, Artist says:  
"Mariani Wine gives health, vigour and gaiety."  
Can be had of all Chemists or from  
**THE OPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)**  
Grant Road and Girgaum, BOMBAY

**W IDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN**

**"SWARAJYA"**

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to—

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS

## BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

### GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

The Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd., which is a purely benevolent institution, started for the benefit of the middle-class people, residing in the Presidency, by some thirty men of ripe experience and altruistic instincts, celebrated its Golden Jubilee on Saturday, the 7th instant, in the hall of Indu Bhuvan, Thakurdwar, the palatial residence of the late Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, Solicitor, under the chairmanship of Mr. Nanu's son Mr. Raghunandan N. Kothare, Solicitor, and President of the Committee of Directors of the institution. The hall was packed to overflowing with a distinguished audience, representing different communities of this City, communities which supply members to the institution.

### SALIENT FACTS FROM REPORT.

The Chairman, in a lucid speech, welcomed the guests, and placed before them some of the salient facts from the report. It would appear that the Fund was started on 25th September, 1876, as a private concern, under the name of "The Bombay Widows' and Children's Pension Fund." Since 1900, however, it has lived as a registered body, bearing the title of "The Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd." Messrs. G. T. Vaz, Eperance, Anand Rao Bhau Navalkar, Nanu Narayan Kothare, and others were among the promoters. Their object was to provide pensions, annuities, or gratuities, to the widows of the members, whose election is confined to the residents of the Presidency, but is open to all the nationalities. The total number of members on the roll has been 546, and of the pensioners 179. The present number of members is 183 and that of the pensioners 108, the latter drawing pensions which range between Rs. 50 and Rs. 5. The total amount paid at present as pensions comes to Rs. 18,480 per year. The total amount of pensions paid from the commencement upto 1927 is Rs. 4,27,561 14-7. The latest report of the Actuary is encouraging, and the Fund is in a position to set aside every year the sum of Rs. 5,000, after meeting all the claims, a purpose for which the net investments have never yet been touched. As required by the Assurance Companies Act, the Fund has deposited with the Controller of Currency Authorised Securities of the face value of Rs. 1,38,200, and it has also deposited with the Imperial Bank of India its other investments, amounting to Rs. 1,34,500, for safe custody. How much are the benefits accruing from the Fund to the members and their widows may be gauged from the following figures. Where the members have individually paid in all Rs. 40, 43, 58, 59, 63, 64, 68, 76, 84, and 98, their respective widows have up-to-now received as pensions Rs. 833, 1,863, 3,710, 1,165, 1,139, 3,782, 3,272, 3,077, 5,154, and 3,338.

### PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President, in conclusion, made the following pathetic appeal to the members: "I leave it to you to realise the evident benefit to be derived from this Fund, and appeal to you, as well-wishers of the Fund, to get your relatives and friends to become members, so that, in the event of their predeceasing their wives, the latter may get the benefit directly from the Fund, without having to look to others for guidance and without the danger of being victimised at the hands of designing persons." He then presented a gold medal to Mr. Gajanan Sadanand Desai, the Secretary and Treasurer, amid loud applause, for his honest, indefatigable and lengthy services.

### A HUMOROUS SUGGESTION.

Speeches were then delivered by Rao Bahadur S. D. Mankar, Dr. M. C. Javle, Prof. V. G. Rao, and Messrs. G. S. Ranjit, D. G. Dalvi, and L. S. Vaidyanathan, complimenting the Directors on

### A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

### LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Little Laxaliver Pills are so inexpensive you can easily afford them and you can get a bottle from your nearest Chemist to-day.

A Mahila Samity is also going to be formed here in this connection. The Red and White Pills are sold only in

the efficient management of the institution, so as to enable it to see its Jubilee Year. They also mentioned a few practicable ways and means wherewith to improve its status. Mr. Ranjit humorously suggested that the Directors should appeal to the Ladies' Associations to take up this question in all seriousness, so that their members would compel their husbands to join the Fund and provide against mishaps.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chair, followed by light refreshments, brought the proceedings to a close.

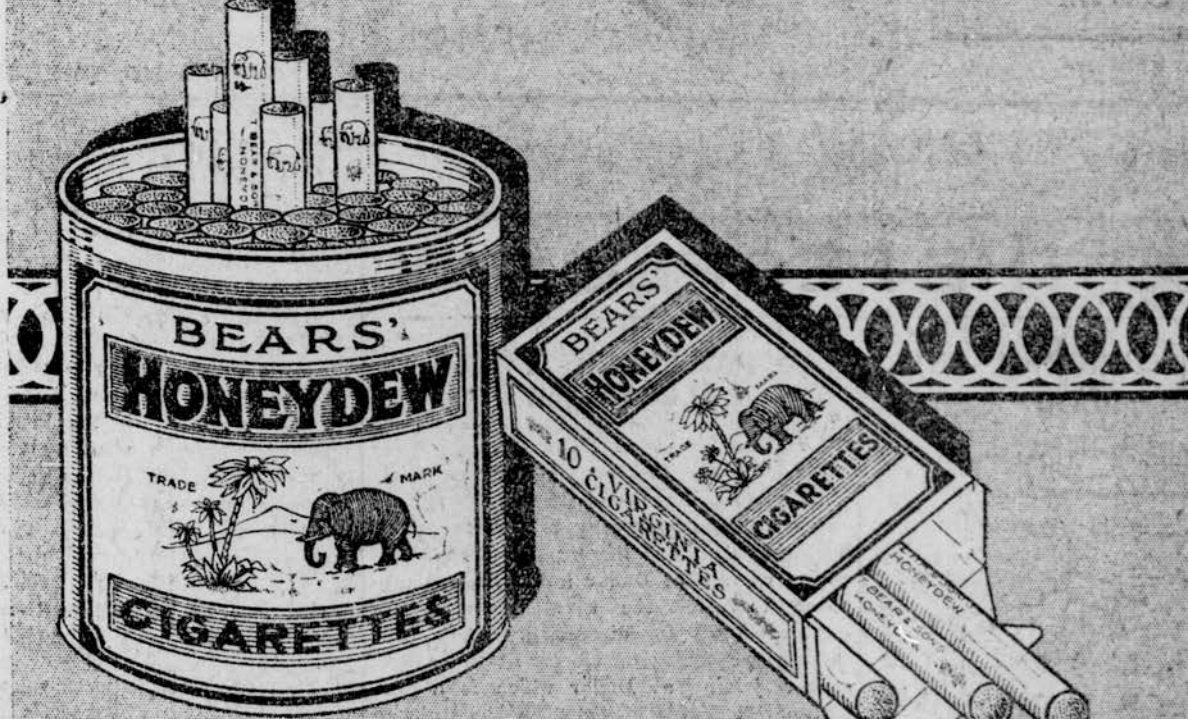
### PRABASI-BANGA-SAHITYA-SAMMILAN

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE, July 6.  
The seventh annual session of the Prabasi-Banga-Sahitya-Sammilan (All-India Bengali Literary Conference) will be held at Indore during the Christmas holidays this year. A Reception Committee has recently been formed here with Dr. P. Basu, Principal, Holkar College, as Chairman. The Hon. Justice Mr. Lal Gopal Mukerji of the Allahabad High Court has been elected as the President of the Conference, and the following gentlemen have been elected to preside over its different sections—

1. Literary:—Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen (Calcutta).
2. "Greater Bengal":—Sriji Jnanendra Mohan Das (Allahabad).
3. Science:—Prof. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Allahabad).
4. Philosophy:—Prof. Anukul Chandra Mukerji (Allahabad).
5. History:—Prof. Raikhal Das Boregi (Benares Hindu Univ.).
6. Economics:—Prof. A. C. Sen, Gupta, L.E.S. (Nagpur).
7. Fine Arts:—Principal Hironmay Rai Choudhury (Jaipur).
8. Music:—Rai Bahadur Surendra Nath Majumdar (Bengalpur).

Government of Maharashtra



**Bears**  
**HONEYDEW CIGARETTES**  
"Best Virginia"

Thomas Bear & Sons (India), Ltd. (Incorporated in England.)  
No. H/2263

**Amritdhara**  
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

Pain killing drops  
Relief in every drop

Human flesh is heir to pains and aches. All pains, aches and uneasiness can speedily and surely be removed by a timely administration of 'AMRITDHARA'.

**Why suffer pain—You can conquer it.**

'AMRITDHARA' is a reliable household remedy for Headache, Toothache, Ear ache, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Sciatica, Bites and Stings, Cough, Cold, Burns and Scalds, Strains and Sprains, Cuts and Wounds, Colic, Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sorethroat &c., &c.  
'AMRITDHARA' is penetrating. When taken internally it at once reaches the seat of pain; when applied externally it instantly goes in, pleasant penetrating sensation, stimulates the blood. It will never blister the skin like many so-called counter-irritants. It is highly antiseptic and checks and counteracts infection.

**Instant relief—Rubbing not necessary.**

Can be had from all Chemists and Dispensaries.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial; Sample 6-8-0 only.

Postal & Tele. Add: **AMRITDHARA 29, Lahore.**

Bombay Agents:—Master Master & Coy. Merchants, Purbhai Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

**For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD**

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

**WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA**

Has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood. The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

**Wm. Wilkinson**

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

THE  
**JUPITER**  
General Insurance  
Co., Ltd.  
is your National  
Concern.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSEAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 10 1928

So it is upto  
every Mill-owner  
and Merchant to  
make the  
**JUPITER**  
GENERAL  
strong and  
healthy.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

### SHIVAJI MEMORIAL AND ITS MORAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."  
Sir,—The whole of India in general and Bombay Presidency in particular has been very jubilant over the unveiling ceremony of the equestrian statue inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The recognition of the greatness of this unflinching warrior, the greatest and strongest ruler, coming as it does so late as about three centuries can hardly be considered as an unqualified recognition. As the proverb goes, better late than never, our thanks and appreciation are to a great extent due to the single-mindedness with which the Shivaji Memorial Committee were able to push this work on and bring it to a successful end.

The unveiling of this statue at this psychological moment should remind us of the parallel and equally important incident of the laying of its foundation-stone. The latter was done by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the year 1921, when the Non-Co-operation movement was its zenith. There has been an agitation and Haral throughout India to boycott the Prince of Wales on political grounds. At that critical time, the Bombay Government to catch the imagination of the people with whom Shivaji was a name to conjure with hit at this ingenious plan. They wanted to put up a show of popular welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and they were, to large extent, successful in their stratagem.

Again the unveiling ceremony has been done on the close of the arrival of the Simon Seven in India, against whom the spirit is running high. The significance of this ostentatious ceremony can well be understood by those who have seen through it. The Governor of Bombay may have ridiculed the section of politicians, who used the name of Shivaji as a political weapon, but any one who has eyes to see, will understand that the bureaucracy was then and is now no less guilty of playing the same dodge. Shivaji was up to this time a tool in the hands of Brahminism and he is now being accepted as a worthy son of India by the bureaucracy. This is another way of exploiting his name towards the political end.

The statue of this great ruler should bring us all to our senses and remind us of the noble and brave deeds he did. His whole life was a fight for independence and it is a pity that the unveiling ceremony should have been done by the very person who represents a system of Government that India is determined to see substituted by genuine freedom. It would have been in the fitness of things and widely appreciated by all had Mahatma Gandhi who fights in his own way for the freedom of India been selected for this occasion. Perhaps the organisers felt shy of his eminence on political grounds. It would even have been laudable had H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur himself as a descendant of Shivaji undertaken this. On the occasion of the unveiling a salute of 19 guns were fired—the honour usually accorded to the feudatory Chiefs. Was not Shivaji a great and independent King—nay—Emperor? Either such formalities ought not to have been gone through at all or if they were felt necessary they should have been in accord with the position of the National hero.

I hope the dynamic force of Shivaji will instil in us dauntless courage and spirit of independence and rouse our dull and dying patriotism to make a real man of the country determined to be free at all costs in social, religious and political bondages.

Will the Maharashtra lion wake up?—Yours, etc.,

D. V. PRADHAN.

Bombay, July 6.

### PASSENGERS & FREE ALLOWANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."  
Sir,—At the last meeting of the G. I. P. Ry's Advisory Committee the subject of a passenger holding a ticket from Victoria Terminus having not been allowed to entrain at Dadar unless he was prepared to forfeit the usual free allowance had come up for discussion. One fails to see the equity of treatment to a passenger joining at Dadar which is a part and parcel of Bombay when the Railway has already made an exception—and rightly too—in the case of holders of single tickets of all classes entraining at Byculla. Passengers travelling at Dadar are mostly the residents of the Northern part of the City extending upto the suburb of Bandra, besides those interchanging from one Railway to the other, and the Railway can safely extend to Dadar the existing arrangement applicable to Byculla. Passengers intending to travel from Dadar in spite of the fact that they have to pay for 6 miles extra distance, purchase tickets at Victoria Terminus only with the object of securing sleeping accommodation in the case of 1st and 2nd class passengers and seating one in that of 3rd and 4th class passengers. They thereby in a way assist the Railway administration to know beforehand of the required accommodation. Many a time a train leaves Victoria Terminus with all its berths or seats engaged and if 3 or 4 long distance passengers turn up at Dadar, it would be difficult for the Railway to provide space to them. Rule 109 of the G. I. P. Ry's Tariff enjoining on a passenger to book luggage at the station where his ticket has been issued, is evidently a check to prevent people from claiming fraudulently "free allowance" at more than one station and the precaution taken at present by the Railway to stamp the tickets with the words "L. B." i.e. "Luggage booked", is sufficient to safeguard its interests.

Formerly the B. B. and C. I. Ry. had also a similar rule. About 15 years ago as I was refused allowance at Grant Road on a ticket issued at Colaba Terminus, on my representing the matter to the Railway Authorities they modified the rule which at present runs as under:—  
"First and Second Class passengers holding tickets from stations in Bombay for stations beyond Bandra may be given the free allowance at any station between Colaba and Bandra at which they join the train provided the ticket on which the luggage is booked does not show that the free allowance has already been given at the station of issue."  
The G. I. P. Ry. will do well to make a similar exception in the case of Dadar for passengers booked at Victoria Terminus and in that of Kharkee and Bhamburda for those booked at Poona.—Yours etc.

P. E. GHAMAT

Grant Road,  
July 5.

### PROVINCIAL RE-DISTRIBUTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."  
Sir,—In the leading article under the above caption the "Indian Daily Mail", in the issue of the 24th June, has raised certain objections to the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis. The promoters of the rearrangement scheme have, I think, anticipated all such objections and have also tried to ward them off. Since the article has appeared on the eye of the framing of the Indian Constitution by the All-Parties' Conference, it is likely to create some misunderstanding. Therefore, as one interested in the unification of the Karnatak Province, I consider it my duty to answer the objections as I understand them.

To enumerate them in seriatim: (1) It is against the original policy of the Indian National Congress; (2) It is the Non-Co-operators who first adopted this principle in the Congress; (3) That the resolution of the All-Parties' Conference is applicable only to such provinces as ask for unification and are willing to pay for it; (4) People who have already adopted another language as their mother-tongue do not take kindly to this change; (5) The creation of linguistic areas into separate provinces would interfere with the natural operation of reducing the number of vernaculars; (6) That the advocates of re-distribution are quite content to let the Indian States out of calculation; (7) That the statements prepared by the leaders of Karnatak contain many omissions.

Now to take the last objection first, the statements prepared by the leaders of the Karnatak are made by the figures

taken from Government records. Every attempt is made to prepare the statements as accurately as possible. It should be noticed still that the balance-sheet shows a surplus of Rs. 48,00,000 with which ample provision can be made for the upkeep of the Provincial Governments. Such a big Presidency as that of Bombay at present spends only Rs. 35,00,000 while Assam spends only Rs. 27,00,000 on the Governor, the Executive Councilors, the Legislative Councils, the Secretariat with its establishments. It should also be noted that the framers of the statements have suggested a number of ways in which the resources of the new province can be developed. The writer will certainly oblige the leaders of Karnatak if he mentions any other items which they have forgotten to take into consideration.

(2) Here the writer has adopted the usual method of the loyalists unnecessarily to drag in the Non-Co-operators wherever arguments fail. The cry for the linguistic division was heard in Andhra, Oriya and Karnatak long before the days of Non-Co-operation. If the Non-Co-operators have done anything in the matter, they considered this legitimate demand in the Nagpur Congress and re-distributed the Congress Divisions accordingly. It should be remembered that the Andhra started their movement in 1913 and the Kannadigas in 1917. Sir B. N. Sarma had moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly in 1918 that the provinces be formed on linguistic principles. So much with regards to much maligned Non-Co-operators.

(3) The All-Parties' Conference have accepted the principle of linguistic re-distribution. There is nothing strange if they recommend that only such provinces as ask for it should be taken into consideration immediately. Even if a principle is good it cannot be thrust on the people in a democratic form of Government. And the All-Parties' Conference are attempting at a democratic Government.

(4) It is only the people in the border districts who know two languages that wrongly enter their vernacular in the Census Report—it may be through ignorance or under the influence of the dominating people of the neighbouring province. It is no wonder if the people in the Ramnagar Police Station entered Bengali as their vernacular in the Census of 1921. The Bengalis being a more advanced people in that part, they took care to see that the people under their sway entered Bengali as their vernacular. As for Karnatak it was true ten years before that most of the educated people (people with college education) knew Marathi. It was so because then young men spent five or six years in Poona for their college education. You may visit the Karnatak College at Dharwar to-day and find out how many students even in the B.A. Class know Marathi. Besides it is fundamentally wrong to adopt the language of a few educated people as the language of the province. As Prof. Batheji puts it: "Democracy and foreign language for administration and legislation are, indeed, inconsistent with each other; they mix as oil and water."

(5) I do not think that we can ever wipe out such developed vernaculars as Kannada, Telugu or Tamil. They are languages rich in ancient literature. They are spoken by millions of people. They are easily adaptable for modern purposes. Can we ever dream of taking English in the nook and corner of this vast land when during the last 150 years we have not been able to spread it even in cities and towns? With the growth of education the various dialects may disappear, but such fully-developed languages cannot. We cannot also forget that sentiment does play a large part in the life of a people. So the love for one's own language even if it be a mere sentiment is a sentiment which we cannot wipe off without doing permanent harm to the people.

(6) As regards the much vexed question of Indian States, it must be remembered that the advocates of linguistic distribution have not lost sight of it. But the fact that even the Simon Commission are not empowered to enter into the question of States shows the complexity of the problem. In the event of the political solution being almost impossible at present we can try to develop more social and educational relations with the States which speak the same language. The attempt of the Kannadigas to develop Mysore University as the All-Karnatak University is in the same direction. But it is no argument to say that because you cannot bring the States under your operation you should not bring together the scattered parts of one linguistic province under one administration.

The leaders of Karnatak have carefully

considered the question from all points of view. They have come to the conclusion that for the proper growth of democracy the linguistic distribution is an important and necessary step and we believe that the educational, agricultural and even industrial development of a province depends upon the unity of the people. It is admitted by writers on political science that language has from times immemorial been a great unifying force. The advocates of linguistic distribution want to avail themselves of this force and ultimately use it for the regeneration of India.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. HUKERIKAR.

Dharwar, July 5.

### JOURNEY TO AFGHANISTAN

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the convenience of travellers tourists, merchants and others who are desirous of visiting Afghanistan, a firm by the name of the Motor Transport Company of Kabul affords all sorts of facilities. The following particulars are published for the information of the public:—

1. The company has a regular motor service at Peshawar. Cars leave every second day at 7 a.m. and reach Kabul at 4 p.m. next day.
2. Luggage and merchandise can be booked at Peshawar as well as seats at the Company's office there. Such booking could also be effected through Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s offices.
3. All possible facilities are afforded for lodgings and boarding at destination by previous arrangements. Interpreters knowing English, French, Persian, Pushtu, Urdu and Turkish are provided on request.
4. Necessary assistance is given in having the luggage and passports examined at Dacca (border) Central Custom House, Kabul, Jalalabad, Nimla, Peshawar Cantonment and City.
5. Banking is undertaken for visitors and Tourists only.
6. The Telegraphic Address of the Company, both at Peshawar and Kabul is "Service"—Yours etc.,

N. D. MALLIK.

Karachi June 6.

(Continued from column 6.)  
It is clear that the present Turkish policy is to establish peaceful relations with all the Powers, so that the whole energy can be directed to national regeneration. Thus, although Turkey has many reasons to regard British policy towards her as hostile, there is no danger of any conflict between these two nations in immediate future. However the Turco-Afghan Treaty of Alliance will make it imperative for Great Britain to follow a course which may not be interpreted as unfriendly to these two nations.

As no one can foretell what may happen in the theatre international politics of the Near East and Middle East, every British statesman is forced to consider the effect a possible combination of Soviet Russia, Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan against the British Empire and in relation to the defence of India, especially at a time when the British fleet may be occupied in the Atlantic or the Pacific or the Mediterranean. Is it not then necessary for the interest of the security of India, that the people of India should be trained so that they will be able to assume the responsibility of National Defence? Does it ever occur to British statesmen that a genuine Indo-British co-operation, which may be termed as Indo-British Alliance, may solve many of the vexing problems of the British Empire? Is it not the most tragic thing in Indo-British relations that all British statesmen are anxious about the defence of India, "even with Afghan aid" but they cannot sympathetically consider the rightful demand of the Indian people to be trained and fitted to defend themselves (and incidentally the British Empire)?

### INDO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

In this connection one must not forget that the recent rejection of the recommendations of the Sken Committee, in favour of imparting military education to qualified Indians and the establishment of a national military college, by the Government of India, proves conclusively that the British authorities do not favour the policy of giving adequate military training to the Indian people, who are completely disarmed. This attitude of the British Government makes the question of Indian defence a more difficult problem than it otherwise should be. The conclusion of the treaty of alliance between Turkey and Afghanistan brings up the question of Indian National Defence to the forefront; and Indian statesmen cannot remain unmindful to the need of providing for better facilities for effective military education for the Indian people.

## TURCO-AFGHAN TREATY AND INDIA

### BID FOR AFGHAN SUPPORT PROBLEM OF INDIAN DEFENCE.

Mr. Tarakanath Das writes in "Forward":—

The recent visit of His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan to various European and Asian countries has had tremendous significance in world politics. Great Powers vied with one another to please the monarch and if possible to come to an understanding with him. Mr. Eugene Young writing from London. In the San Francisco Chronicle, pointed out that Great Britain had special reasons to be friendly to the King of Afghanistan:—

"The spectacle of a first-class reception by the greatest Imperial power in the world to a monarch who might be regarded as being in the third or fourth class, as far as the standing of his nation is concerned. The Amceer of Afghanistan is being treated as though he were the ruler of a great Power like France or Germany—if there were such a ruler now. Which, of course, means that the British have special reasons for wanting to cultivate the goodwill of Afghanistan."

The existing Anglo-Russian hostility, the geographical position of Afghanistan and the military power of the nation makes it imperative for the British authorities to pay special attention to the possibilities. The psychology behind the British courtesy towards King Amanullah has been described as follows:—

"The Afghan border is Britain's vulnerable point in India. Russia is aware of this fact, and she has laid all her lines of intrigue against India towards Afghanistan. It is of vital importance to the British that Amanullah shall be persuaded to keep the peace, and knowing the oriental mind as the British do, they have evidently decided that it is good psychology to blend with the courtesy of their reception a display of their power, with a tacit hint of what will happen to the Afghan ruler if he should be indiscreet enough to twist the lion's tail."

### EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

This view of the British programme of impressing the King of Afghanistan with the military powers of the British Empire—its formidable naval force, its mechanised army and modern artillery, its air forces—receives confirmation as the official policy of Great Britain, when one takes into consideration of the proceedings of the meeting of the East Indian Association, held on March 12, 1928, the very eve of the arrival of King Amanullah at London. The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, the former Governor of Bengal presided over the meeting; and the Lt.-General George McMurdo lectured on "India and Afghanistan." During the course of discussion, following the lecture, Sir Michael O'Dwyer made the following interesting and frank statement:—  
"At this time when His Majesty the King of Afghanistan was making his first visit to this country, it was a matter of supreme consequence that we should help him to realise that it was an important for him and his kingdom to have a good understanding with us as it was important for us for the defence of India to have a good understanding with him."

On the same occasion, the Maharaja of Burdwan pointed out:—

"At the present moment what the British statesmen had to concentrate upon was to convince the ruler of Afghanistan, who would be arriving in London the next day, that not only was the British Empire a mighty one, but it was an ally worth having."

The Asiatic Review of April 1928 pp. 270-271.

During the stay of the King of Afghanistan in England, there were rumours that some kind of secret agreement was arrived at between the British Foreign Office and the Afghan King. But these rumours have not been confirmed by any of the official statements. However on the 4th of April, the day before the Afghan King left England, a Treaty of Friendship between Afghanistan and Japan was signed in London.

That the Afghan King and his advisers are favourably impressed with the French Government and the people, is evidenced from the fact that Afghan Prince is being educated in a French military academy. The German Government and businessmen tried to convince the Afghan ruler about the efficiency of German industrial methods and they have had some success.

### ARTICLES OF THE TREATY.

Although many people predicted that

King Amanullah would abandon his visit to Soviet Russia, the Afghan ruler not only visited there, but his government on April 12th concluded a very far-reaching agreement with the Soviet Russian Air Department in regard to the Kabul-Tashkent Air Service.

But the most significant achievement of the whole tour of the King of Afghanistan is the signing of a so-called Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Governments of Turkey and Afghanistan on the 27th of May, even before the arrival of King Amanullah and Queen Souriya, at Angora. The leading features of the treaty are reported to be as follows:—

"Article 1.—Pledges the parties to inviolable peace and eternal friendship between the two countries."

"Article 2.—In the event of one of the contracting parties being the object of aggressive movement by any Power or Powers, the other party undertakes to employ all efforts to prevent aggression. If, despite these efforts, the movement takes active form and an armed attack becomes a fait accompli, the Turkish and Afghan Governments are pledged, before taking the initiative, to confer together and seek a decision which conforms to their common superior interests."

"Article 3.—Each of the contracting parties undertakes not to conclude with any Power or Powers any entente or political, military, economic or financial agreement which is directed against or to the detriment of the other. Each signatory furthermore contracts not to participate in any hostile movement directed against the military security of the other."

"Article 4.—The Turks and Afghans agree to facilitate each other's work, progress, and development, and to give to the fullest extent which lies in their power all the assistance which the other requires."

"Article 5.—The Turkish Government undertakes to put at the disposal of Afghanistan all the military, judicial and scientific experts of which the latter may have need."

"Article 6.—The nationals of each of the contracting parties will enjoy from the other most favoured nation treatment. Provisions are made for the conclusion at some future time of special conventions concerning commerce, consular representation, post and telegraphs and extradition."

"Article 7.—Outside the reciprocal engagements established in the present treaty both contracting parties retain their entire liberty of action in all their dealings with other nations."

"Article 8.—Merely states that the treaty is drawn up in the Turkish and Persian languages."

"Article 9.—The present treaty enters into force on the exchange of the ratified texts. Ratification must take place with the least possible delay and the exchange of texts will take place at Angora."

"Apart from the Article 1, which is for all time, duration of the treaty is for ten years, but it becomes automatically renewed for a further year, unless one of the contracting parties denounces it at least six months before the expiration of the ten years."

It must be noted that although the Article 7, provides for freedom of action on the part of both the Powers of Turkey and Afghanistan, in their dealings with other nations, the articles 2, 3 and 4 indicate not only the establishment of most far-reaching military alliance, but acceptance of common economic and foreign policy towards other nations.

### VICTORY OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

In order to measure the importance of the new treaty between Turkey and Afghanistan, one must consider the existing obligations of these two nations with other Powers. Turkey sometime ago signed a treaty of neutrality and non-aggression with Soviet Russia which enjoys friendship of Afghanistan. Turkey and Soviet Russia are pledged by treaties not to aid any power against Persian independence and integrity. Thus it becomes clear that, as one of the consequences of the new Turco-Afghan Treaty, it might lead to closer collaboration among Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. In that case it must be regarded as a victory of Soviet Russian diplomacy against British efforts of winning Afghan support.

### TURKISH POLICY.

To every student of international affairs, (Continued in Column 4.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.